For Contribution to the Progress of Mankind

Nippon Times

Win on the Home Front And on the Battle Front

No. 16,052 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1943 第三種郵便物認可　昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

NAVY AIR UNITS SINK 2 ENEMY PLANE CARRIERS AND ANOTHER WARSHIP; ALSO WRECK A CRUISER IN ATTACK ON MOBILE FORCE IN GILBERT WATERS

FIERCE BATTLE RAGING WITHIN CHIANG CITADEL

Two-Thirds of Changteh Occupied as Japanese Forces Continue Push

COMPLETE FALL NEAR

Enemy Camp Admits Penetration of Walled Town by Nippon Soldiers

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA, November 30.—Two-thirds of the walled town of Changteh fell into the hands of the Imperial Forces when powerful Japanese troops dashed into the Chungking stronghold by the North Gate and drove the remnants of the enemy forces into the northwestern corner.

In the meantime the XX raiding party had already reached the wall on the bank of the Yuan River and this unit together with the others of the Imperial Army, with the cooperation of the Air Force, started a general attack today and furious battles developed in various parts of the city.

The enemy is undoubtedly suffering from lack of ammunition and provisions as some planes of the American air force in China are trying to throw down war materials to their Chinese comrades near the southern side of the Changteh Middle School. Thus, the complete fall of Changteh is considered imminent.

Bombers Blast Remnants

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA, November 30.—A large combined formation of fighters and bombers of the Imperial Air Units, today blasted the remnants of the enemy forces and the military facilities in the walled town of Chengteh. In the aerial duel which followed between the Imperial Air Unit and the several P-40's and P-43's of the American air force which came to counter-attack, First Lieutenant Aizono pursued a P-40 plane at an extremely low altitude and shot it down at a point 50 kilometers to the south of Changteh, while Sergeant Iwasaki dealt a fatal blow to a P-43, which went hurtling earthwards. However, Sergeant Iwasaki was not able to ascertain the fate of this enemy plane.

Changteh Aid Doomed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA, November 30.—In view of the crisis facing the 6th War Zone resulting from the relentless attacks of the Imperial Forces, the enemy is sending large reinforcements from the 9th War Zone northward toward Changteh. The Imperial Forces, in order to blast the enemy's attempt to rescue the Chungking troops in Changteh, have already annihilated the temporarily organized 10th Division, and are now attacking the powerful units of the 190th Division and the 30th Division, surrounding them in the vicinities of Wulungshan and Wuchuenchung.

Chiang Admits Loss

Domei

LISBON, November 30.—The Imperial Japanese Forces, having dashed into the walled town of Changteh, are expected to effect the complete occupation of the town shortly. A Chungking message reaching here says that the Military Council of Chungking, recognizing the critical situation at Changteh, issued today the following war bulletin:

"The defense of Changteh has now reached its final stage. The Japanese Army, with the cooperation of air and artillery units started a general attack early on the morning of November 29, and at 4 p.m. penetrated into the walled

(Continued on Page 2)

Protest Lodged With Foe For Raids on Mercy Ships

Iguchi Says Japan's Note of May 19 Ignored by U.S., Britain; Charge Also Made Against Australia; Ten Ships Were Attacked This Year

The Japanese Government on Tuesday lodged through its Protecting Powers another protest with the Governments of the United States and Britain against the wanton attacks made by their submarines and aircraft on Japanese hospital ships, it was disclosed by Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, in an interview with foreign correspondents on Wednesday.

The new protest was made, the Spokesman said, because neither Governments have made a reply to the Japanese protest made on May 19 more than half a year ago. The failure of the enemy Governments to reply, Mr. Iguchi pointed out, is in itself clear proof of their guilt as well as their lack of good faith. Mr. Iguchi revealed, at the same time, that a strong protest had also been filed with the Australian Government against the illegal and inhuman acts perpetrated by its forces on Japanese hospital ships.

Commenting on criminal acts committed by the enemy on Japanese hospital ships, Mr. Iguchi declared, "It is quite needless for me to reiterate the numerous acts of inhumanity committed by the armed forces of the enemies against non-military objectives, especially against our hospital ships, since the beginning of the war." All necessary data concerning Japanese hospital ships had been duly notified to the enemy Governments sufficiently in advance of each voyage through established procedure, he pointed out.

"Each vessel bore clear markings as stipulated by Article 5 of The Hague Treaty of 1907 applying the principles of the Geneva Convention to naval warfare," the Spokesman stated, adding that the conditions at the time of attack enabled clear recognition of these markings and the identity of the vessels, whether in daylight or night. "Therefore," he stressed, "under no condition could our enemies absolve themselves of the responsibility for the criminal actions of their armed forces."

Continuing, Mr. Iguchi denounced the enemy, saying that the dastardly and cowardly attacks of the enemy forces violated not only the stipulations of the Hague Treaty, as well as international law, but the very principles of humanity. "In lodging their protest yesterday," Mr. Iguchi declared, "the Japanese Government have solemnly demanded that these illegal and wanton attacks be ceased and have made it clear that pending the rectification of the enemies' conduct the Japanese Government shall reserve all rights on the matter."

It is recalled that among the Japanese hospital ships, subjected to criminal enemy air and submarine attacks within this year alone are the following:

	Attacked
Arabia Maru	January 3
America Maru	January 30
Manila Maru	March 4
Ural Maru	April 3
Fuso Maru	April 15
Buenos Aires Maru	April 25
Takasago Maru ...	April 26
Baikal Maru	May 22
Muro Maru	July 1
Mizuho Maru	July 1

It is to be noted that some of these hospital ships were illegally assaulted not just once but repeatedly, the Spokesman stressed, adding that the America Maru, for example, also was subjected to a criminal enemy attack on September 6, and the Mizuho Maru to an inhuman enemy air assault on April 27.

U.S. Reveals Shipbuilding

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 30.—Regarding the shipbuilding situation, the U.S. Maritime Commission made the following announcement today, according to Washington reports: During the period from January 1, 1938 up to today the United States has built 2,473 merchant vessels of which 1,524 aggregating 15,501,624 tons were constructed during the last ten months from January to the end of October.

9 PRISONERS KILLED IN RANGOON BOMBING

Victims Include 3 Americans, 6 Britons in Wanton Anglo-U.S. Raid on Camp

Domei

RANGOON, November 30.—Three American and six British war prisoners were killed outright and a number of others were injured yesterday night when Anglo-American bombers indiscriminately bombed a war prisoners camp here for the second time in as many days.

The latest tragedy is another indisputable case of "blind bombing."

28 Prisoners Killed

Domei

RANGOON, November 30.—Anglo-American raiders brought death and destruction to a war prisoners' camp here on the afternoon of November 26 when they ruthlessly dumped their bombs, indiscriminately killing five British and 23 Indian war prisoners as well as injuring scores of others, some critically, in another of their inhuman aerial assaults.

The raid was the third to hit the local war prisoners camp since its establishment by Japanese Army authorities following the occupation of Rangoon.

This latest tragedy again served to starkly expose complete disregard of British and American airmen as to where their carelessly released bombs may fall.

When the enemy raiders fled home in haste, little caring of the crime they had committed, British, American and Indian prisoners of war, with sympathetic assistance of Japanese authorities, quickly gathered the dead, injured and bomb-scarred in confines of the camp.

There was no shouting—no carefree joshing in the compounds of the gigantic enclosure housing thousands of war prisoners.

Captors and captives alike shared a feeling of sorrow over the deplorable incident. Although anti-Axis prisoners preferred silence to words, there was evidence of haggard and strained features of prisoners—undercurrent feeling of shock and horror.

After all the wounded had been cared for, Japanese officers and men, as well as representatives of war prisoners took part in a simple funeral service for the unfortunate victims.

The dead were tenderly lowered into freshly dug graves in the compounds. Following a brief message of condolence by the Japanese officers in charge and prayers for the unfortunate victims, the simple ceremony was brought to a close when the graves heaped high with wooden crosses, bearing names of the deceased, were planted in the grave mounds.

British victims of the raid included Lance Corporal Samuel McKay, aged 28 of Innis—Lilling Fusilier Regiment, who was taken prisoner at Yenangyaung on April 19, 1942; Regimental Sergeant-Major Joseph Hird, aged 31, of the Second Battalion of the Duke of Wellington Regiment, who was seized at the battle of Sittang, February 23 1942.

Promotion Announced

His Imperial Highness Captain Prince Morihiro Higashikuni was promoted to the rank of major under date of December 1, it was announced by the War Ministry the same day.

ADMIRAL KONDO TO HEAD FLEET IN CHINA AREAS

Predecessor Zengo Yoshida Is Appointed as Member of Supreme War Council

OTHER SHIFTS ARE MADE

Vice-Admiral Okochi Named as Commander-in-Chief of Maizuru Naval Station

Admiral Nobutake Kondo, member of the Supreme War Council, was appointed on Wednesday as Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Japanese Fleet in China Waters, it was announced by the Navy Ministry at 3:30 p.m. the same day. His predecessor, Admiral Zengo Yoshida, was on the same day appointed as a member of the Council.

The appointment of Vice-Admiral Denshichi Okochi as Commander-in-Chief of the Maizuru Naval Station was also announced on Wednesday. He succeeds Vice-Admiral Masaichi Shimmi, who was ordered on the same day to serve in the Naval General Staff Office.

Nikaido Given New Post

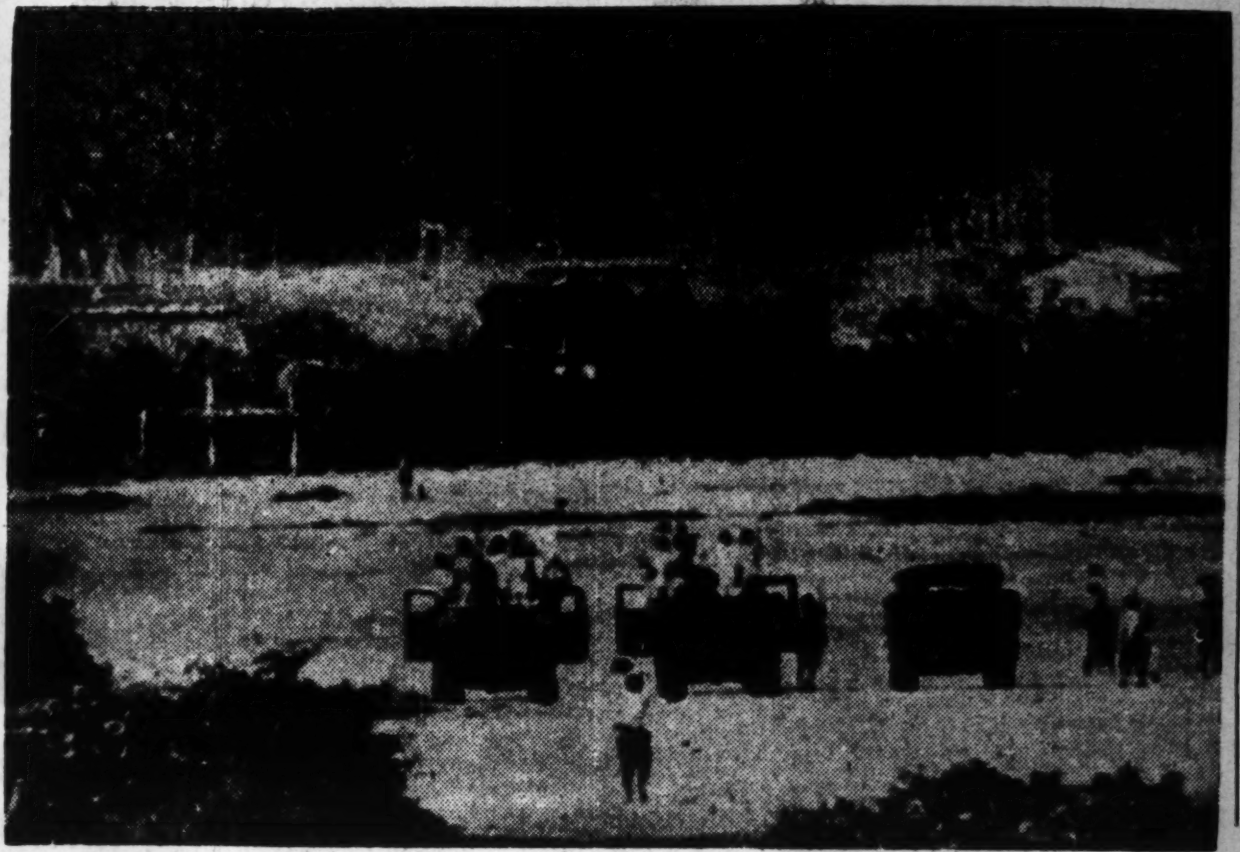
Vice-Admiral Yukitake Nikaido, Director of the Yokosuka Naval Arsenal, also was ordered on Wednesday to serve in the Naval General Staff Office. His place was taken by Vice-Admiral Sakac Tokunaga.

Admiral Kondo is 58 years old. Since his graduation from the Naval Academy he has served in many key navy positions. He has been a staff officer of the Combined Fleet, instructor at the Naval Staff College, commander of the warships Kako and Kongo, Chief-of-Staff of the Combined Fleet, and in other important posts. In 1937, he was promoted to vice-admiral and in the following year was appointed as Supreme Naval Commander in the South China waters. He subsequently took up the post of Vice Chief of the Naval General Staff. He was promoted to a full-ranking admiral in April this year and was appointed a member of the Supreme War Council.

Admiral Yoshida was appointed as Navy Minister in August, 1939. He also was Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet. It was in 1940 that he was promoted to a full-ranking admiral and after serving as a mem-

(Continued on Page 2)

Japan's Answer to Nimitz



The dread of the enemy fleet, a Japanese torpedo plane sets off to deal yet another death blow to the unsuspecting foe from an undisclosed base in the southern Pacific.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

JAPANESE WIPE OUT YANKEES NEAR NAPOI

American Troops Repulsed to Beach After Landing on Bougainville Island

Domei

AT AN X X BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, December 1.—The Imperial garrison force defending Bougainville Island on November 29 wiped out the Americans that landed near Napoi about 15 kilometers east of Cape Torokina.

The Japanese had given battle to the powerful enemy force which landed near Cape Torokina on Bougainville Island early on the morning of November 1 and since then have been engaged in terrific fighting with the numerous foe.

In an endeavor to take the Japanese in the Torokina area in the rear, by way of developing their counter-offensive and reinforcing the attackers of Bougainville, the Americans at about 3 a.m. on November 29 in approximately two com-

(Continued on Page 2)

Over 32,000 Yanks Lost In 1 Month of Pacific War

Spokesman Conservatively Estimates U.S. Navy Loss Based on Sinking of 100 Ships Carrying 84,950 Men in Period From Oct. 27 to Nov. 27

United States officers and men killed and drowned in sea fighting alone in the one month between October 27, when the enemy landed on Mono Island, and November 27, the Third Aerial Battle off the Gilbert Islands, were placed at between 26,070 and 32,760 in an extremely conservative estimate made by Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information on Wednesday. These losses sustained by the Americans in one month, it was pointed out, were two and a half times greater than what the United States naval authorities have announced as the total of their personnel killed in the two years since Pearl Harbor, namely, 12,810.

During the one-month period from October 27 and November 27 a total of 100 enemy vessels carrying a complement of 83,950 officers and men were sunk or damaged by the Japanese Forces. The following chart will give a clear picture of the enemy ships instantly sunk, sunk or damaged in that period and the personnel losses accompanying these blows. It is to be noted that extreme conservativeness marks the estimate and that the appalling number of Americans killed in air fighting and land fighting is not included.

Type of Ship	Complement	No.	Min. Loss	Max. Loss
Instantly Sunk (80% to 100% Loss)				
Large Carrier	2.000	4	6.400	8.000
Medium Carrier	900	1	720	900
Heavy Cruiser	900	2	1.450	1,800
Cruiser	400	5	1.600	2.000
Cruiser or Heavy Destroyer	300	1	240	300
Heavy Destroyer	300	2	480	600
Destroyer	250	1	200	250
Large Transport	1.000	3	2.400	3.000
Sunk (30% to 40% Loss)				
Battleship	2.000	4	2.400	3.200
Large Carrier	2.000	2	1.200	1.600
Medium Carrier	900	3	900	1.100
Heavy Cruiser	900	4	1.100	1.500
Cruiser	400	6	720	960
Unidentified Large Warship	700	1	210	280
Cruiser or Heavy Destroyer	300	3	270	360
Destroyer	250	6	450	600
Transports (Av. Medium)	650	6	1.170	1.440
Small & Medium Transports (Average)	325	4	630	840
Damaged (10% Loss)				
Battleships	2.000	2	400	400
Large Carrier	2.000	3	600	600
Large Carrier (Probably Sunk)	2.000	2	400	400
Medium Carrier	900	1	90	90
Medium Carrier (Probably Sunk)	900	1	90	90
Battleship or Heavy Cruiser	1.000	1	100	100
Cruiser or Battleship	900	1	90	90
Heavy Cruiser	900	11	990	990
Cruiser	400	1	40	40
Cruiser or Heavy Destroyer	300	8	240	240
Destroyer	200	4	80	80
Transport (Medium)	650	1	65	65
Large Transport	1.000	3	300	300
Medium Transport	650	1	65	65
Small Transport	400	2	80	80
Total Personnel				
Total:	83.950	100	26.070	32.760
Percentage of Loss:			31%	39%

Today's Press Comments

Thursday, December 2, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

How Central and South America Feel Inside

MAINICHI—The United States authorities have been moved to panicky concern by the report made by Senator Hugh Butler, who returned from a tour of inspection of the Lend-Lease situation, that the trust held by the nations of the Americas in the United States was shallow. They have been completely upset because Butler has hit the mark by his report.

Today, Argentina is the only nation in Central and South America which is maintaining neutrality. The others have severed diplomatic relations with the Axis nations or have declared war against them. The Central and South American nations, however, have not felt the slightest of threats from the Axis nations. And, of course, they absolutely do not support the war-making policies of Roosevelt who has no just war aims. These nations have come to stand, at least on the surface, for the anti-Axis policies because of the pressure of America's armed and economic might and the American Government's policy of threat, and nothing else. In other words they are treated by Roosevelt as if they were American possessions. It follows therefore that the traditional Central and South American hatred and resentment against America will naturally increase.

Roosevelt's good neighbor policy was synonymous with dollar diplomacy. Bringing about war and then panicked by the unfavorable results, Roosevelt threw aside the mask of the good neighbor policy and started out on the conquest of the Americas through armed and financial power to use them for military purposes. If the Central and South American nations were to declare frankly their feelings they would say that Roosevelt is their oppressor, not their protector. He is their enemy, rather than their comrade.

What is holding down this dissatisfaction against American one step this side of the exploding point is the lend-leasing of weapons. And that, as pointed out by Butler, is being regarded as something American must hand out and is not being welcomed with any special gratitude. But if it should be stopped, not only would the financial structures of these nations topple but the danger of the long pent up anti-American feeling exploding will increase. Roosevelt's good neighbor policy which tries to take in the Central and South American nations has thus been pushed into a tight corner.

NEW U.S. MARINE HEAD

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 30.—Lieutenant-General Alexander Vandegripp Commander of the First Marine Force will take over the post of the Commander of the U.S. Marine Corps from January 1 next year, replacing the former Commander who reached the age limit in August of this year, it was revealed by Navy Secretary Colonel Frank Knox today during the course of a press interview, according to Washington reports.

It was further disclosed that Vandegripp commanded the landing operations in Guadalcanal and Bougainville areas.

TAIWAN SHIFTS REVEALED

The Taiwan Government-General on Wednesday made public a large-scale shifting of its personnel in connection with the reform of its administrative organization. Takashi Moribe, Director of the General Affairs Bureau, was appointed Director of the Mining Industry Bureau, Kazufumi Suda, Director of the Industrial Development Bureau, appointed Director of the Agriculture and Commerce Bureau, Masashi Nakahira, Director of the Foodstuff Bureau, appointed Director of the Foodstuff Department, newly established in the Agriculture and Commerce Bureau, and many other appointments were announced at the same time.

FEAT ON NOV. 29

Our Fliers Swoop Down On Hostile Force at Dusk East of Isles

FOE AGAIN HIT HARD

12 Enemy Warships Sunk and 8 Others Damaged in the Same Area Since November 19

Two more enemy aircraft carriers and another warship of unidentified category have been sent to the bottom, and another large-sized cruiser blasted by our gallant Naval Air Units in the furious fighting that is going on in the Gilbert area.

Attacking an enemy mobile force at dusk on November 29 in the waters east of the Gilbert Islands, Japanese Naval Air Units sank two enemy carriers, one of them instantaneously, and another warship of unidentified category, besides heavily damaging and setting ablaze a large-sized enemy cruiser, it was announced in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3 p.m. on Wednesday.

These results brought the total of enemy warships lost at the hands of the Imperial Naval Air Force and Submarines in the Gilbert area since November 19 to the astounding number of 12 warships sunk, including seven aircraft carriers, three cruisers, a destroyer and another warship of unidentified category, eight warships damaged, including four carriers, two battleships or cruisers, and two large-sized cruisers, and two transports damaged. Enemy planes shot down during the period aggregated 125, of which 25 were not ascertained. Ground units accounted for 89 of the enemy craft downed.

Our losses were only 27 planes, either self-blasted or not yet returned.

The communique follows:

"Imperial Naval Air Units at dusk on November 29 attacked an enemy mobile force in the sea area east of the Gilbert Islands and obtained the following war results:

"Sunk:

Two aircraft carriers (one of them instantaneously).

One warship of unidentified category.

"Damaged:

One large-sized cruiser (heavily damaged and set ablaze).

"Loss on our side:

Six planes not yet returned.

"(Note): This aerial battle shall be called the Fourth Aerial Battle Off the Gilbert Islands."

Enemy Force Sighted

At dusk on November 29, the report came that an enemy task force had been sighted in the waters east of the Gilbert group. Our Navy Sky Hawks sprang into action at once and in no time appeared over the enemy.

Dusk attack by Japanese Naval Air Units again! The enemy began to escape. Making nothing of the resistance by enemy deck fighter planes, our Wild Sea Eagles swooped down on the enemy craft with the ferocity of eagles pouncing down on would-be preys.

Roars were heard, then explosions. Columns of flame went up. Enemy anti-aircraft gunfire in crimson strings hemmed in on our raiders.

In an instant, an enemy aircraft carrier was swallowed into the waters. Another, enveloped in flames, began to submerge from the stern and soon went down. A warship of an unidentified category was sent to the bottom. A large-sized cruiser was writhing in flames.

Thus did our Navy Wild Eagles claim four more enemy seacraft in short order in a dusk assault and added another brilliant page to the annals of aerial warfare.

Noteworthy is the fact that of the total of the 22 enemy seacraft sunk

(Continued on Page 2)

GILBERT DEFENDERS TOUGH, SAYS NIMITZ

Knox Admits Error in Landing On Tarawa—Operation Was Blunder, Avers Smith

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 30.—The United States forces in the Gilbert Islands were subjected to extremely well-organized Japanese attacks, it was admitted by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, who returned to Pearl Harbor today from an inspection trip in the Gilbert Islands, according to reports from Pearl Harbor.

The operations against Tarawa Island were described by Nimitz as the most difficult battle experienced by the American forces in the Pacific, the same reports reveal.

Knox Admits Error

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 30.—United States Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox cut a sorry figure when in a press interview this morning he tried to minimize the American losses in the Gilbert group, cables from Washington reveal.

Knox admitted that the Americans are fighting a hard battle and that the sacrifices have been tremendous, but he refused to divulge the figures on the excuse that he was yet without detailed reports from the front. Knox, of course, feared that the publication of the figures would bring a terrible shock to the public.

Dissatisfied, the newspapermen demanded, "Why have the American forces been forced into a hard battle?"

Knox gave the following non-committal reply:

"Not that we had underestimated the Japanese strength in the Gilbert group, especially on Tarawa Island. Preparatory to making the landing operations, thoroughgoing bombing was made. With the commencement of the landing operations, heavy bombardment was made against the Japanese positions from all seacraft, including battleships.

"However, a strategical error was committed by one of the landing units. In addition, quite unexpectedly, sea conditions changed radically and many of the landing vessels went on reefs, thus affording ideal targets for the Japanese gun-fire. But our losses in seacraft have been slight, and subsequent operations have been 'going on smoothly."

Knox, thus, did not forget to paint a rosy picture of the situation.

Commander Admits Blunder

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 30.—The admission that the American operations against Tarawa Island have turned out to be a blunder was made by Major-General Julian Smith, Commander of the United States Amphibious Operations in the Gilbert group, in a press interview at the front-line headquarters, according to a Honolulu dispatch dated today.

Smith is quoted by the dispatch as having said:

"The American forces have committed a blunder in the operations against Tarawa Island. This blunder is partly responsible for the astounding losses in men. The preparatory bombing before landing was brief. But for the death-defying spirit of the American Marines, the landing would have been impossible.

"During the last 15 months, Japan has fortified the Island and detailed crack Units there. In order to destroy the Japanese machine-gun positions, the American Marines had to march over the dead bodies of their comrades."

Made Chief Secretary

Kintaro Sasaki, chief of the industrial section of the Southern Affairs Bureau in the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, was appointed Chief Secretary of the Ministry succeeding Kunio Kawamoto on Wednesday. Shifts of many other important posts in the Ministry were also made public the same day in connection with the reform of its administrative structure.

New Appointments Made

Hironae Yoshida, secretary of the Communications Board in the Transportation and Communications Ministry, Wednesday was appointed Director of the Niigata Communications Bureau. Koju Ogasawara, Chief Civil Administrator in the Army services, was appointed Director of the Matsuyama Communications Bureau, it was also announced the same day.

4,000 Killed in Anatolia

Domei

ISTANBUL, November 30.—As a result of the earthquake in the Anatolia area, the Turkish Government yesterday announced that 2,591 were killed and 4,402 were wounded but the Ankara broadcast this evening revealed that those killed totaled 4,000 and the wounded over 3,000.

Admiral Kondo To Head Fleet In China Areas

(Continued From Page 1)

ber of the Supreme War Council, he was appointed as Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet in China Waters succeeding Admiral Mineichi Koga.

Defended Shanghai

Vice-Admiral Okochi was commander of several warships and was promoted to rear-admiral in 1936. During the early period of the China Affair Vice Admiral Okochi was commander of the Shanghai Landing Party and defended Shanghai against Chungking forces. In 1930, he was appointed Chief-of Staff of the Japanese Fleet in China Waters. In November of the same year he was promoted to vice-admiral.

Vice Admiral Tokunaga once was commander of the warship Mutsu. After serving as member of the Naval General Staff he was transferred to a certain important sea post in 1942. Last month he was promoted to vice-admiral.

BITING ATTACK MADE ON CHIANG OFFICIALS

Ex-Chungking Army Officer, Scholar Bare Corruption in Administration

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 1.—One former Chungking army officer and a scholar who had fled from Chiang-controlled territory bitterly attacked the corruption rampant among the officials of the Chungking administration. The army officer, who had quit the Kweilin Military Academy and arrived here recently, today revealed the dire conditions under which the Chinese people in the hinterlands are forced to suffer. The heads of the Chungking administration are solely interested in fattening their own pocket books, he declared. The scholar, expressed the aimlessness of Chiang's resistance against Japan.

The officer bared his bitter experiences as follows:

"Last year, I was allowed to enter the Kweilin Military Academy. As there were no means of transportation, I had to walk the whole way. On my journey I encountered at least 17 barrier gates. At each place several haughty officials blocked the way and demanded exhorbitant tolls. They charge from two yuan to as much as 50 yuan and gauge their price with basis of how a person is dressed. At the same place inspectors of the guerilla corps offer protection for a sum, usually ranging from 50 to 500 yuan. This squeeze money goes to fatten the pockets of these officials. "In my case, I was forced to pay at least 2,000 yuan to these extortionists.

"At the Military Academy conditions were just as bad. When I found out that I was being robbed of my rations the difference of which was speculated upon by the commanding officers, I could stand it no longer. Together with my comrades who were equally ired, we quit the school."

The schloar declared:

"The prevailing conditions in Chungking are appalling beyond words. I've heard of the high prices existing there, the black market speculations, violation of the fixed price regulations, and the prices of commodities which fluctuate day by day. It is impossible for a regular wage-earner to maintain a decent standard of living and it is not surprising that the morale of the people is low.

"When I began to doubt Chungking's principle of reistance, I became aware of the evil wrought by the Anglo-American Powers, and it principle of reistance, I became aware of the evil wrought by the Anglo-American Powers, and it became pertinent to me that this War of Greater East Asia was a golden opportunity to destroy the Americans and British once and for all.

"It is now a platitude to mention that Asia should be for the Asiatics, and an ideal state for the Asiatics must be constructed. I feel enlightened as a true Asiatic, and before long Chungking herself must realize the fact that Asia must exist for the Asiatics."

Mori Succeeds Suzuki

Domei

HSINKING, December 1.—Tsunejiro Mori, business manager of the Central Bank of Manchou, today was appointed Director of the same bank succeeding Kensoku Suzuki who retired from its directorship on November 20 upon expiry of the term of his office.

Foe Spends More Money

Domei

LISBON, November 29.—With a view to strengthening the Anglo-American joint operations, the British Government has newly appropriated $2,500,000,000 whereof $552,000,000 is expected to be allotted for the construction of airfields and hangars of the United States 8th Air Squadron, according to an announcement made by British Air Ministry today, it is reported from London.

AMERICANS AMAZED BY REICH STRENGTH

Chief of U.S. Military Intelligence Enumerates Germany's Strong War Structure

(Special to the Nippon Times)

BUENOS AIRES, November 30.—Optimism of the American public regarding Germany's weakness was shattered when they were bluntly warned by Major-General George V. Strong, Chief of the Military Intelligence Department of the United States Army, in a recent statement that the Reich was still strong both at the front and home, Ortiz Schague, Washington correspondent of the Argentine paper, Nacion, disclosed.

Pointing out the potential wartime structure of the Reich, Strong enumerated the following facts:

(1) In the course of this year, Germany has raised additional 60 divisions which are excellently equipped.

(2) German guns and tanks are at least on par with the American ones, if not actually superior to them.

(3) The new rocket gun has a firing power, corresponding to that of a howitzer, weighing 69 tons.

(4) Thirty-five million people are working in the German armament industry against only 23 million in 1939. At the same time, a European population of 325 millions was more or less directly contributing to the German war effort.

(5) Germany's raw material supply is adequate. The Reich is presently producing 42-million tons of steel as against 25 millions in 1918. Germany alone, not counting her Allies, is producing 186-million tons of coal. There is neither a lack of rubber nor of fuel for airplanes.

(6) The German transport system is still functioning satisfactorily.

(7) Germany's food supply is fully meeting her requirements. The last harvest has been excellent.

(8) Up to July 1, the German aircraft industry has been able to make up for all the losses, sustained in fighting. Since then, production had dropped, but will be on the increase again as soon as there is a let-up in the present air offensive.

(9) The air raids against the Ruhr district have only temporarily eliminated up to 30 per cent of the output of this industrial region or about 3 per cent of Germany's total industrial capacity. The strategical distribution of the armament industry necessitated an increase of range of the allied air attacks.

The Nacion correspondent finally quotes Strong as stating that the Americans far more than the Germans are the victims of their own propaganda. "Even the smallest successes had been proclaimed as great victories," he declared.

GOVERNMENT BODIES TO BE READJUSTED

Reform Calls for Dissolving Of Non-Urgent Affiliated Corporations

The readjustment and reform of various affiliated corporations, of the Government institutions in accordance with the "Outline of National Administration Workings under the Present Situation," which was decided upon at the Cabinet meeting of September 21, 1943, were announced by the Board of Information Wednesday. The gist of the announcement follows:

"The affiliated corporations to be readjusted or reformed are those founded in accordance with special laws or regulations, those founded through the good offices of the Government, those placed under special guidance and supervision of the Government, and those wholly or partially subsidized by the Treasury.

"Thorough examination will be enforced on the business affairs of these corporations, so that the Government can cause them to be dissolved if it is found that they are recognized as non-urgent and unnecessary and that they have lost most of the aims of their founding. Corporations in the nature of social clubs which are deemed non-urgent or unimportant will be readjusted. Those regarded as proper and run by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association will be absorbed by that organization.

"Possible reduction of personnel will be carried out for simplification of the business workings. A rational reform will be introduced into the salary and allowance of officials of these corporations. If necessary, offices and enterprises of these corporations will be moved to local districts. The Government supervision and guidance on these corporations will be unified and strengthened."

Privy Council Meets

The Privy Council sat in a regular session in the Imperial Palace at 10 a.m. on Wednesday with all the Privy Councillors under President Yoshimichi Hara attending.

Laurel Extols Filipino Martyrs at Rally Held at Luneta on National Hero's Day

Domei

MANILA, November 30.—Addressing the public rally held at 3 p.m. today at the Luneta Park, which climaxed the observance of National Heroes' Day, President Jose P. Laurel said: "The independence which the Philippines now enjoys is the fruit of the sacrifices and hardships of the honored Filipino patriots who sacrificed their lives so that their children would live in freedom."

"Let us treasure and take care of this precious heritage bequeathed to us by our illustrious 'fathers,'" he added.

The President urged observance of three basic lessons handed down by Filipino heroes, namely, honor and respect for their country, love of brother Filipinos who are born on the same soil and are of the same blood, and mutual help and common toil for the progress and general advancement of their motherland.

"If we follow this threefold advice from our martyrs and heroes, it will not only help to create a strong nation but make cherished freedom lasting and real," President Laurel added.

Taking advantage of the occasion to inform the public of the results of the recent Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations, the President said: "The historic Assembly was held in order to unify the long oppressed peoples of East Asia, as well as to promote their welfare and happiness.

"I am glad to inform you that I heartily endorse the Join Declaration adopted by the Assembly, because it assured not only the independence of the Philippines, but those of other brother nations of East Asia. The principles embodied in the Declaration are the noblest conceived by man."

Navy Air Units Sink 2 Enemy Plane Carriers

(Continued From Page 1)

and damaged during the short space of 11 days up to November 29 in the Gilbert group, as many as half were aircraft carriers. The sinking of so many carriers in one series of naval or air battles is without precedent in the war annals of the world.

This indicates that the enemy's counter-offensive against the Gilbert group has been built around aircraft carriers. Due note is to be taken of the fact that the enemy has re-attempted counter-offensive operations with rebuilt carriers strength as the mainstay.

In the several naval engagements in the Solomons between August and the end of last year, the enemy adopted operations built equally around aircraft carriers and other craft.

In the landing operations on Rendova on June 30 and on Mono Island on October 27 this year, the enemy adopted the land-based-air-strength-centric principle.

After Mono Island, the enemy employed the tactics of using carrier-based air strength in conjunction with land-based air arm.

In sharp contrast, the current operations against the Gilbert group are featured by the mobilization of a large fleet of aircraft carriers, by the adoption of a full-fledged carrier-centric principle.

Reckless Policy

The mobilization of such a large fleet of aircraft carriers in waters under our air-mastery is sheer recklessness. Nevertheless, it is to be taken as the barometer of the enemy's intent on counter-offensive. It also goes to illustrate clearly the important role played by air strength in modern war.

Since November 19, our Navy Air Units have been destroying enemy aircraft carriers at the rate of one every day.

SHANGHAI ORGANIZATIONS TO MARK WAR OUTBREAK

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 1.—With representatives of local Japanese, Chinese, Manchoukuoan, Filipino and Indian national organizations participating, the Peoples' Conference will be held on December 7 at the Cathay Hotel to observe in a fitting manner, the second anniversary of the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War.

Five representatives from each local national organizations, headed by their chairman, will take part in the meeting, while leading members of each national group will participate as observers and guests.

The conference will open the local celebrations marking the second anniversary of the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, which will be observed on a much larger scale than last year, in view of the independence of Burma and the Philippines, and the establishment of the Provisional Government of Free India.

The proceedings at the conference will be filmed, while the speeches made by the various national leaders will be broadcast over the local network.

Arrangements are also under way to broadcast the meeting to other parts of East Asia, notably Manila, Shonan, Hsinking and Tokyo.

Japanese Wipe Out Yankees Near Napoi

(Continued From Page 1)

panies attempted to effect a landing at a point two kilometers west of Napoi, about 15 kilometers east of Cape Torokina, by means of landing barges. The Japanese had been holding themselves in readiness for just such an attempt and, thus, despite their numerical inferiority, they maneuvered skilfully and thrust daringly at the enemy with the result that at about 3 p.m. the same day they succeeded in pressing the enemy against the beach-line and wiping them out.

Operating in cooperation with the sea and air units of the Navy, whose astounding feats off Bougainville and those off the Gilbert Islands have resounded throughout the world, these crack units of the Army are holding these far off islands of the southern waters with dauntless courage and unmatchable grit, in spite of difficulties attending supplies and communications, resisting the enemy relying on volume to carry through their counter-offensive, in the spirit of selfless dedication to the cause of their country.

FUKUDA CHOSEN CHIEF OF TAKAO HEADQUARTERS

Yamagata Given Important Post on Sea, Navy Department Announces

Vice Admiral Ryozo Fukuda Wednesday was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Takao Naval Defense Headquarters in Taiwan succeeding Vice-Admiral Masasato Yamagata, who was appointed to a certain important post on the sea, it was announced by the Navy Ministry.

Vice-Admiral Fukuda is 55 years old. Since his graduation from the Naval Academy he has filled many key posts in the Imperial Navy, including instructor at the Submarine School, staff officer of a submarine squadron, instructor at the Naval Staff College, member of the Naval General Staff, commander of the warship Nachi, commander of the Yokosuka Defense Corps, member of the Mako Naval Depot, naval attache in the Japanese Embassy in China, Commander of a certain base in South China, and others.

BUREAU TO BOLSTER WAR ECONOMY SET

Will Secure Vital Materials and Also Inquire Into Foe's Economic Structure

The Wartime Economic Bureau has been established in the Foreign Office, replacing the former Foreign Trade Bureau, in view of the urgency of securing necessary war materials and of successfully prosecuting the economic warfare, according to Domei.

Following the simplification of the administrative structure for the purpose of furthen strengthening the domestic wartime framework, the Foreign Trade Bureau in the Foreign Office was replaced by the Wartime Economic Bureau. The former Bureau played an important role in bolstering foreign trade in the age of free trade, but with the commencement of the China Affair the aspect of foreign trade was transformed in line with the changes in the international situation.

Prior to the outbreak of the China Affair, the chief aim of foreign trade was to collect as much foreign currency as possible, but with the progress of the conflict between China and Japan, Japan had to secure as much material as possible regardless of the cost. Thereupon, the Foreign Trade Bureau became charged with the new task of making plans to acquire war materials as well as of investigating the economic conditions in foreign countries. The commencement of the War of Greater East Asia has therefore undoubtedly doubled the responsibility of the Foreign Trade Bureau.

Importance Stressed

The Wartime Economic Bureau will not only take over the business matters hitherto handled by the former Bureau, but will conduct positive investigations in matters concerning economic warfare. The establishment of the Wartime Economic Bureau thus attests to the importance of economic warfare at the present time.

The Wartime Economic Bureau is divided into two sections, First and Second. The First Section is responsible for matters regarding the economic policy and administration and the Second Section for conducting economic negotiations with foreign countries.

When compared with the former Bureau, the business matters entrusted to the First Section corresponds to those handled by the First Section of the Foreign Trade Bureau and the Second Section of the new Bureau is charged with the task formerly carried out by the Second Section of the Foreign Trade Bureau. The business matters in connection with the Third Section of the Foreign Trade Bureau were transferred partly to the Archives and Documents Section attached to the Minister's Secretariate. The investigation of economic conditions in foreign countries and the issuance of the Tsushin Nippo (Commercial Daily) were entrusted to the First Section of the Wartime Economic Bureau. The Tsushin Nippo which was published for the benefit of foreign traders is to be shortly replaced by the Daily of the Wartime Economic Bureau which will serve as reference material for the prosecution of economic warfare.

To Probe Foe Economy

The First Section of the Wartime Economic Bureau will handle matters concerning the investigation and examination of the economic capacity of enemy countries, the planning of the wartime economic policy in relation to foreign countries, the bolstering of economic warfare and lastly the collecting of necessary reference materials and the issuance of a daily. In short the First Section can be likened to the General Staff Office as far as economic warfare is concerned.

In case new ordinances regarding domestic economic affairs should be proclaimed, the First Section is to conduct investigations as to the adaptability of the same ordinances to foreign trade and to decide on proper measures. In view of the importance of the economic factor in the prosecution of the current war, the discovery of enemy's trade routes, the investigation of the areas where enemy countries collect war materials and the study of economic capacity of enemy nations are also to be conducted by the First Section.

The Second Section is in charge of all matters concerning foreign trade including Japan's trade with Axis Nations, with neutral countries and the trade conducted among the nations within Greater East Asia and other countries.

Japan's foreign trade with Axis Nations is limited to a small scale as compared with pre-war days. However, no matter what dangers may be in store, Japan must bring vital war materials from the Axis Nations and ship out indispensable materials to the latter.

Trade with neutral nations should not be ignored, because the money market plays an important role in Japan's economy. The Second Section is also charged with the task of handling the activities of banking organs in the countries within the Greater East Asia region in relation to nations outside the region.

Fierce Battle Raging Within Chiang Citadel

(Continued From Page 1)

town through the north and east gates. A very sanguinary battle is being fought in different parts of the town. The battle was fought in most furious manner between the night of November 29 and the following morning. The Chungking army has suffered tremendous losses."

Foe Commander Captured

Domei

TAIYUAN, December 1.—The Sawano and Akaboshi Units of the Imperial Army, catching up with the 63rd detachment of the 21st Column of the Independent raiding force belonging to the command of Chiang Kai-shek on November 25, when the detachment secretly crossed the Yellow River at Mahsienkou, delivered a deadly blow to the enemy, achieving splendid war results as follows:—

Bodies left behind	160
Captives Commander of the detachment and a battalion commander included)	75
Arms and ammunition captured— 5 light machine guns, 91 rifles, 1,645 rifle bullets, 71 pistols, and 40 hand grenades.	

Ichang Results Given

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA, December 1.—A defense corps of the Imperial Forces, vigorously attacking the enemy infesting the Ichang region between November 11 and 28, achieved the following results:

Bodies left behind	897
Captives	50
War Trophies:	
Heavy and light machine guns	15
Grenade throwers	15

A large quantity of arms and other war materials in addition to the above have also been captured.

CAIRO PARLEY SEEN TO SETTLE DISCORD

Stalin's Second Front Demand, Balkans Issue Likely for Discussion, Says Reich

Domei

BERLIN, November 30.—Settlement of the internal conflict within the anti-Axis camp and strengthening of the joint front in both Europe and Asia are regarded in Wilhelmstrasse circles as the primary aims of the Cairo conference.

Dr. Paul Schmidt, Chief of the Press Department of the Foreign Office, here, at a press conference today commented on the four-Power conference. In German Government circles, the Cairo conference had been expected on the basis of accurate information obtained from various sources, so that they see in it nothing but the scurrying of the anti-Axis Powers to compose the differences existing among them and to strengthen their joint front in East and West.

The subjects discussed are enumerated as:

(1) Soviet Premier Josef Stalin's second front demand.

(2) Anglo-American-Soviet joint offensive against Germany Proper.

(3) The Balkans issue.

(4) Pending political issues in Europe, especially the problems concerning the Soviet western boundaries.

(5) A draft ultimatum to the German people recommending unconditional surrender on pain of continued blind-bombing of German cities.

Army Criticizes Eden

In regard to the Soviet demand for a second front, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden is reported to have given some promise at the Moscow Conference but in British military quarters his attitude is being criticized inasmuch as it is utterly impossible to develop a second front by the date set in the promise. Just how this matter will be settled remains to be seen.

The Soviet Government is determined to settle the Baltic and Polish issues from its own autonomous standpoint, as may be seen from the fact that United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull on his return to Washington from Moscow revealed that the border issues had been postponed for later discussions. Thus, the solution of the border questions is expected to be as difficult on the present occasion as on the last.

Apropos of the anti-Axis draft ultimatum to the German people, the German Foreign Office authorities have received the report with ridicule.

"The anti-Axis forces may plan a second front or intensify their blind-bombing of German cities, but the Reich Army has stationed crack units behind the Grand Fortress of Europe to repulse any attack by land or air. The United States and Britain seem to be wallowing in cheap optimism as to the future of the war but since Premier Stalin is fully aware of the nature of a totalitarian state he would never be a party to such a farcical gesture as an ultimatum to the German people."

70 Ships Seized

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA, December 1.—The XX Unit of the Imperial Army captured about 70 enemy vessels carrying several hundred tons of munitions toward the evening of November 27 at a point 10 kilometers below Taoyuan on the Yuan River.

SUNTORY WHISKY
A GOOD QUALITY STRAIGHT WHISKY
FREE FROM IMPURITIES

Vitamin B
WAKAMOTO
Indicated for poor appetite, indigestion, malnutrition, constipation, diarrhea; expectant and nursing mothers; as a prophylactic against beriberi; and for use by invalids and convalescents
WAKAMOTO LTD., TOKYO

JUST OUT!
THE IDEAL AND SPIRIT OF JAPAN IN THE WAR
A Selection of Editorials From the NIPPON TIMES, 1942—1943
PRICE: ¥1.50
Obtainable at any Bookstore
A Publication of
THE NIPPON TIMES, LTD.
Tokyo, Japan

GEN. TOJO EXHORTS STUDENT-SOLDIERS

Prime Minister Tells Them Of the Work Ahead and Their Grave Responsibility

With the dawn of December 1, the day eagerly awaited by all university and college students who were to join the colors, the student-soldiers—still clad in their respective school uniforms and with Rising Sun flags across their shoulders—hurried to their appointed destinations.

With an unflinching determination to become shields of the nation, the students first of all reported to the spirits of their forefathers on their triumphant entry into military service. They later had their farewell breakfast with their families, and with their friends' and families' encouragement ringing in their ears, the students left their houses under an archway of flags.

At 10 a.m. on the same day, Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo and Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe visited two separate corps respectively to witness the joyous scene with their own eyes.

Tojo Delivers Speech

The Prime Minister delivered the following address to the XX corps: "From today you are to serve the nation as soldiers, shouldering the weighty responsibility of crushing the enemy at the sacrifice of your own lives. It is the greatest honor for Japanese men to be able to respond to the call of the nation. I am deeply impressed by your sincere determination to discharge your sacred mission.

"In a short period you will be trained to become efficient, competent soldiers, fully qualified to be leaders. From today you are not students but soldiers. You must at this moment discard your ideas as students and become soldiers in both body and spirit. I hope you will realize how much the whole nation is depending on you and your services. I know you will courageously overcome all obstacles and surpass every difficulty in order to discharge your duties."

Listen to Every Word

It was apparent that the student-soldiers were digesting every word and committing it to memory.

After a 15-minute address, Prime Minister Tojo mingled freely with the crowd of young officers and student-soldiers. He asked one of the young officers, "How many soldiers have you in your care?" He asked another to name every one of his subordinates. He also said, "Under the present war conditions the home front is also a battlefield. All those who think they can take up arms at this moment and fight, raise your hands."

All the students, without exception, raised their hands without hesitation. The Prime Minister exhorted them further, saying, "A combat must be fought with spirit against spirit. Guns only serve as a means for fighting but you can fight without them."

After inspecting the physical examination center and other places, the Prime Minister left sometime after 11 a.m., much later than schedule.

While, at the other X X Corps, the grounds were packed with students, parents and friends one hour before time and at exactly 9 o'clock, the order to assemble was given. The students saluted to their family members and friends, unanimously remarking, "We will do our utmost. We leave the defense of the home front to you," and hurriedly disappeared inside while the shouts of banzai reverberated through the air.

After the address by Education Minister Viscount Okabe encouraging the students to do their utmost to become model soldiers through the strengthening of their spiritual qualities and the building of strong bodies, the students were divided into groups and were escorted away by senior soldiers. Clad in their military uniforms they have been really transformed into soldiers in spirit as well as in dress.

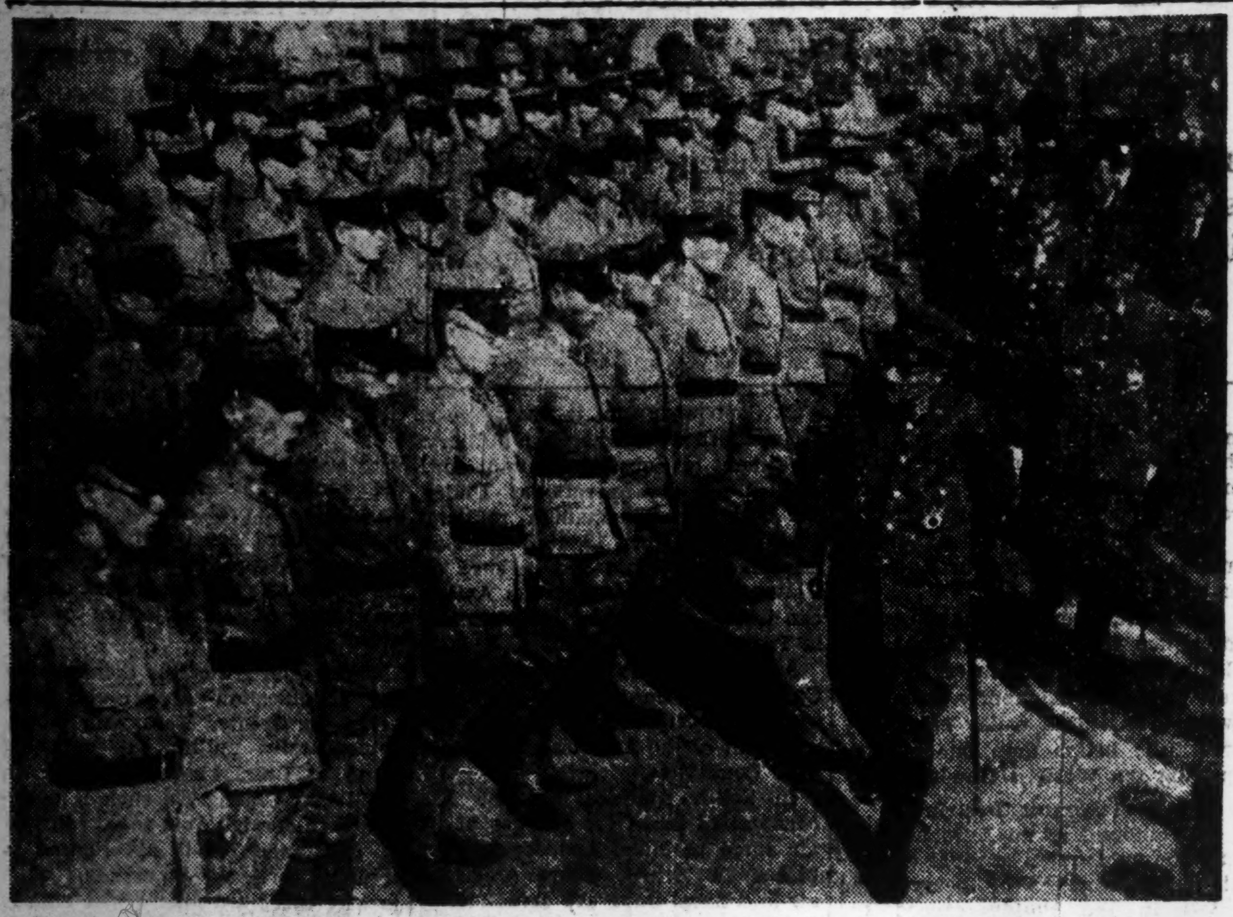
FOE ASSETS RELEASED

Second Step Taken to Return Them To Owners

Domei

MANILA, December 1.—Following the partial release of enemy assets on October 1 with a view to returning them to their original owners, the authorities of the Japanese Forces in the Philippine Area carried out today the second partial release of the 15 enemy assets including factories and dwelling houses belonging to Li Kwan-tsai, executive member of the Ex-Committee for the Relief of the Chinese People in the Philippines for Resistance, Tso Ting-chuan, executive member and chief of the Propaganda Section of the Philippines General Branch of the National Party under the Chungking regime, and six others. The unsealed property has been duly delivered to the Chinese parties concerned.

Inspects Youthful Recruits



Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo inspecting the stalwart student-soldiers as they lined up before him on their first day in the barracks. (Passed by the War Ministry)

Fuehrer's Headquarters

November 30

The enemy thrusts against our positions on the Perekop Isthmus remained unsuccessful. At the bridgehead of Nikopol and in the big Dnieper bend the enemy offensive was somewhat weaker. The Soviets launched major attacks northeast and north of Krivoi Rog and at the point of the break-in south of Kremenchug. In these operations 30 guns were either captured or destroyed.

In the area round Cherkassy the embittered fluctuating fighting further increased in violence. Our own offensive operation west of Kiev yielded local successes. In the offensive and defensive fighting west of Kiev and at Zhitomir, the troops of the German army and Waffen SS, under the command of Colonel General Hoth, using the mobile fighting method, intercepted the enemy armies which were about to launch a break-through attack and threw them back towards the east. In this area the Soviets lost in the period from November 9th to 28th more than 20,000 dead, 4,800 prisoners, 603 tanks, more than 1,500 guns, 274 trench mortars, 1,042 machine-guns and 554 anti-tank rifles.

Round Gomel, heavy fighting continued. To the southwest and west of the town the advancing enemy forces were checked in fierce fighting. Numerous enemy attacks were frustrated north of Gomel where the enemy suffered heavy losses through our effective defensive fire and powerful counter-attacks.

Northwest of Nevel our troops in counter-attacks broke through the enemy defense lines and recaptured ground and localities.

On the Murman front, the garrison of a German base warded off an enemy attack in fighting at close quarters.

In aerial combats yesterday 49 Soviet planes were destroyed with the loss of only two of our planes. Major Rall, group leader in a fighter squadron, scored his 250th air victory on the Eastern Front on November 28th.

In southern Italy the enemy, after heavy artillery preparations launched the expected offensive, supported by very strong air force formations, against our eastern wing in the Sangle valley. Heavy fighting is still in full swing. On the remaining sectors, local attacks of minor enemy forces were beaten off.

According to final reports a fourth large vessel was sunk in an attack by German torpedo planes on an enemy convoy on November 26th off the Algerian coast. Thus the total losses, suffered by the enemy in this attack, amounts to four large vessels aggregating 50,000 gross register tons.

North American air formations yesterday penetrated the German Bight under cover of clouds and raided the town of Bremen. Damage to buildings and some loss of lives are reported. Altogether 33 enemy planes, including a large number of four-engined bombers were shot down in embittered aerial fighting and through anti-aircraft artillery. The enemy lost a further six planes over occupied western territory. A large flying boat was shot down over the Atlantic by a German long range fighter. Last night enemy planes carried out nuisance raids dropping bombs at random over western Germany.

German U boats, operating in the Atlantic, the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, in fierce engagements sank eight vessels totalling 36,000 gross register tons, two destroyers, one, frigate and one submarine. A light cruiser was damaged by torpedo hits. Our U boats moreover shot down five enemy planes escorting the convoys.

Lone Nippon Bomber Sinks Foe Ship With Single Shot

An Unescorted Japanese Plane Scores Hit on Enemy 2,000-Ton Transport With One Bomb and Also Shoots Down One P-38 Fighter

By TATSUO ARAO
Of the Navy Press Corps

AT AN XX BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, November 30.—In furious and reckless attempts to enhance their dwindling will to fight, the enemy is putting more and more newer planes into the battles, but the grim determination of the Sea Eagles is not a whit decreased.

A report comes from the front where a single plane without any escort charged upon the enemy and sank a 2,000-ton transport. Moreover, it attacked and shot down an enemy P.38 Fighter, the swiftest plane put out by the United States. This spectacular feat is reported from New Guinea during one of the Japanese operations to destroy the enemy supply route. The following is the report of that young wild eagle, a former preparatory training student.

The XX Base received continuous reports of the sending of enemy reinforcements and food supplies from the Buin vicinity to Finschhafen.

Every day, from this base, our navy fighter-bomber formations took off to intercept the enemy convoys and without fail they returned to report of newer and greater victories.

The members of the new bomber unit restlessly waited for orders. The brilliant results of their seniors served to put them in an extreme state of anxiety and no wonder as these pilots were most highly trained and not one of them was over twenty years old. These eager youths could hardly wait to see action.

"Tomorrow we'll get orders for sure," they said and for tomorrow they waited.

"Take it easy and carefully study the surrounding geographical layout," headquarters admonished.

Furious training continued daily. At last Flight Warrant Officer I received his first orders.

"Your instructions are to take off alone without any escort planes. But attack with the determination of sure death to the enemy. Complete destruction with one shot. We expect a sure sinking of the enemy vessel."

The plane carrying Flight Warrant Officer I. together with Flight Sergeant F. took off with a huge bomb in the rack. Bathed in the early morning sunlight of the southern waters, the bomber took off on its first assignment and headed in the direction of Krechin Point, New Guinea.

After attaining an altitude of X meters, the faces of Flight Warrant Officer I and Flight Sergeant F. were wreathed in smiles. Presently they appeared over Krechin Point.

The sky was cloudless and the ocean as smooth as glass. But "Where is the enemy?" complained Flight Warrant Officer I and headed his plane in a southwesterly direction. At this instant approximately 20 miles southwest of Krechin Point, a thin streak of black smoke became visible.

"It's the enemy transport convoy. Prepare for attack!" The lone bomber headed straight for the convoy. Swiftly the faint outline grew clearer, as also the six two-masted enemy transports in double formation heading for Krechin Point.

From X thousand meters altitude, the bomber dived sharply to XX meters and released its bomb and zoomed skyward again. Immediately a 2,000-ton transport on the right column of the formation caught fire and was enveloped in thick smoke. Through the smoke excited seamen could be seen scurrying all over the decks. However, shortly afterward the transport sank.

The convoy formation became disorganized and became a scene of wild confusion. They began to answer with high-angle guns.

Numerous shots exploded closely, but it could not drown the joy of the pilots. The bomber continued to gain altitude, when an enemy fighter formation was sighted. From all directions enemy P-38's confidently attacked the unescorted bomber. Showing no signs of flurry or fear, the Japanese pilot adroitly maneuvered to disengage and after downing one enemy fighter the bomber safely returned to its base.

Jaanese Way of Thinking

(Continued from Page 4)

To tell the truth, Mabuchi did not make an ideal young master of Honjin—one that would in the accepted manner kowtow before the incoming guests in the evening and kowtow before the out-going guests in the morning, finding his muse in the sound of the abacus and his literature in the hotel ledger and bill-making. Oh no! He was too much of an idler, given to reading or day-dreaming, probably, tanka-composing in mind.

At last in 1733, an age at which, according to the popular idea of the day, men were becoming incipient Ojii-san, Mabuchi, forming a desperate resolve, left his wife and children, went up to the Western Capital and became a resident-pupil (a sort of scholar-servant who between his studies helped in domestic work) of Kada Azumamaro of Fushimi Inari.

It seems that Mabuchi had the full sympathy and understanding of his wife, but that his father-in-law regarded his act as a declaration of war or even of a divorce. Once or twice during his absence of three or four years at Fushimi, Mabuchi paid his native town a visit, but his stay at his wife's home was of business-like brevity. In 1736, when he was 40, his master and teacher, Azumamaro, died, and he returned to Hamamatsu. If Mabuchi was unfit to be Honjin's master before, now that he was a full-fledged Kokugakusha with a definite objective in the learned world, he was a hundred times more unfit.

There were two possible ways he could go, if he was not to gather moss at his native town. Kyoto indeed was a classical city of polite learning and accomplishment, but had fairly lost its supremacy, the center of scholarship now fast moving to Yedo. Besides, the great Kada Azumamaro had gone, and many of his relatives and disciples were in Yedo, making splendid service in the cause of National Learning. In short, the call of Yedo proved irresistible.

Lord of Tayasu

In 1737, a year after Azumamaro's death, Mabuchi found himself in the Shogun's capital. Among those who bade him hearty welcome were first Azumamaro's younger brother who was officiating at an Inari Shrine, and then Kada Arimaro, Azumamaro's famous son and heir, who was in the service of the great daimyo, Tayasu Munetada. The former gave him the hospitality of roof and the latter valuable suggestions as to the course of instructions he might give in the great city.

A word must be said here about the Lord of Tayasu with whom Mabuchi was destined later to be intimately associated. He was the second son of Yoshimune the Eighth Shogun, as the first syllable of his name, Munetaka, indicates, and when his elder brother Iyeshige, became Ninth Shogun, he was made by special sanction Lord of Tayasu house with a revenue of 100,000 koku. The noble birth of this prince was matched by the high reputation he enjoyed as a man of lofty principles and a lover and patron of learning, himself accomplished in the art of Waka-composing, who as administrator was a chip of his father's block and "pitied the old and the young," and "remembered the merits, and forgot the faults, of his retainers." We may recall how Kada Azumamaro had won the confidence of Yoshimune the Eighth Shogun and how he later addressed to him the famous "Keibun," advising the establishment of a school for National Learning, which, by the way, his son-in-law, Arimaro, took to the capital in 1728. It was thus a matter of natural cause and effect that Arimaro who had remained in the capital ever since, should have won favor in the eyes of the Shogun's son, Munetaka.

(To Be Continued

'MADAME ROSARIO' FEATURES P.I. TALE

Will Be Presented With Purpose Of Bringing East Asiatics Together Through Music

With the presentation of the opera "Madame Rosario" on December 4 and 5 at the Kyoritsu Auditorium in Kanda under the sponsorship of the Dai-Toa Music Office, a dream extending over seven years will come to life for Shigeru Hayashi, Principal of the International Cultural Institute in Tokyo.

Even far beyond this time, Mr. Hayashi had realized the value of music as a means of attaining understanding and friendship between nations. Through music, also, Japan's excellent dramatic works could be introduced to the world—but before this could take place many difficulties had first to be overcome. Without a full grasp of the Japanese character, people of other countries could not be expected to understand either Japanese drama or music.

Wants All to Join

Also the majority of Japanese were unfamiliar with foreign music, and therefore some means would have to be found to make its study an interesting one in which everyone could join.

After much deliberation, Mr. Hayashi came to the conclusion that after all even the greatest of achievements often spring from modest beginnings; he would start with Western classical music with which the younger peoples throughout the world were more or less familiar.

In March 1940, therefore, the first of the monthly musical concerts, held on the third Saturday of each month at the Kyoritsu Auditorium in Kanda, was arranged, with the leading artists of the capital taking part.

Besides a general invitation to the public, special invitations were issued to all foreign students who were in Tokyo, and also to members of the various foreign legations and embassies, so that Japanese and those from abroad could become acquainted in the informal and friendly atmosphere which music creates.

From the very start the concerts met with great enthusiasm and appreciation, between 1,200 and 1,500 foreign students attending each. For the benefit of those of the audience hitherto unacquainted with Western music, a brief explanation was given before each number was presented. Later the classic dances of the West were introduced into the programs.

Conviction Strengthened

These concerts were continued with great success through 1940 and 1941, until with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the realization that now more than ever music must become an art of the nation was brought home to Mr. Hayashi; that not only a small group but everyone must be enabled to participate in the exchange of culture which was certain to take place as the Common Prosperity Region steadily took on definite form.

What better medium than opera, and what better theme than one depicting the spiritual unity which now exists between all nations of East Asia?

For his first undertaking, Mr. Hayashi decided on the Philippines for the setting. Taijiro Go, instructor of dramatic composition at the Tokyo Academy of Music, was entrusted with the writing of the story. Work on the opera was begun in December 1942, and completed in July of this year.

"Madame Rosario" will go down in the annals of Japan's history of music as one of the first operas to be conceived, written and produced by Japanese. It is Mr. Hayashi's ardent hope that soon it can be presented on the Continent and in the Southern Regions, and to get the reactions of audiences abroad so as to help him gain perfection in future productions. Plans are already under way for an international broadcast.

"I am looking forward very much to our next effort based on the life of Rash Behari Bose, leader of the Indian Independence League of Japan," Mr. Hayashi said. "Due to the excellence of his first work, that is 'Madame Rosario,' Mr. Go has again been entrusted with the composition. We hope it will be ready for presentation next spring.

"My greatest ambition," Mr. Hayashi continued, "is to see an opera house here in Tokyo. Not just a building in which operas can be presented but one which can hold its own against such world famous opera houses as La Scala and the Metropolitan.

"We have the talent, and soon also the experience, so now it is up to the public to help us make our dream come true by making every effort to understand and help our work. For in this opera house of the future, it is our hope that such wonderful dramas as the 'Forty-Seven Ronin' can be presented in a form which can be understood best throughout the civilized world, that is, as an opera."

HELM HOUSE
APARTMENT
Completely furnished rooms with all modern conveniences.
59 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama
Tel. Nos. (2) 4731-9

DRY CLEANED
like new!
Superb Cleaning and Pressing by
MURAI, THE CLEANER
Nakayamate 3-chome, West of Kitano Primary School, Kobe
Telephone: Fukiai 1579
Note: For the convenience of those living in the suburbs (Tarumi, Shukugawa, etc.) our delivery boy will call once a week.

TAKARAZUKA HOTEL
TAKARAZUKA, HYOGO-KEN

In front of Takarazuka-Minamiguchi Station, Hankyu Line

ROOM RATES

Single	¥ 6.00	and up
Double	¥ 9.00	" "
Single with bath	¥ 8.00	" "
Double "	¥ 12.00	" "

MEALS

Breakfast	¥1.00
Luncheon	¥2.50
Dinner	¥3.00

Takarazuka
TAKARAZUKA HOTEL
Takarazuka Minami-guchi
Nishinomiya Kitaguchi
Kobe Sannomiya Terminal
Osaka Umeda Terminal
Imazu

Apply
HANKYU SANNOMIYA SERVICE STATION
Phone Fukiai 6241
HANKYU UMEDA SERVICE STATION
Phone Kita 3400
TAKARAZUKA HOTEL
Phone Takarazuka 21

Classified Ads.
Bring Quick Results.
Advertisements, or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo Tel. Kamata 3517.

WANTED to buy modern sunny built house, electricity and gas fixed, 5 rooms with bath, toilet and maid rooms, nice location, near Shosen station. ¥50,000 or less. Call Omori 6851.

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited
Established 1880

Capital (Paid up) ..¥100,000,000
Reserve Funds ¥149,650,000

PRESIDENT:
H. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
S. ASADA
S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:

H. Kashiwagi
Baron K. Iwasaki
K. Kodama
J. Okada
G. Kishinami
K. Itoh
S. Asada
Baron I. Morimura
T. Okubo
Viscount H. Kano
T. Ohmura

Head Office, Yokohama

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo (Marunouchi & Nihonbashi), Yokohama (Head office).
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien (Shoseikan & Naniwa), Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hangchow, Hoihow, Hongkong, Kowloon, Kinhwa, Nanking, Ningpo, Peking (Tojyo & 7 Ku), Pengpu, Shanghai, Shaohsing, Sasi, Shihhweiyao, Tientsin (Asahi-Gai & 3rd St. & Miyajma), Tsinan, Tsingtao.
French Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Alor-Star, Bangkok, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Trengganu.
Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Moulmein, Myingyan, Rangoon, Taunggyi, Tavoy.
Malai
Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Luala-Lumpur, Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tingi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Sibolga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Bogor, Djakarta, (Sationsplan & Noordwijk) Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Pekalongan, Poerwo-Kerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Sourabaya, Tjirebon.
Borneo
Api, Burnei, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
The Philippines
Manila.
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro.
Temporarily Closed
(Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney.)

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted

The Sumitomo Bank, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed ¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve Fund 70,100,000

President HAYASHI OKAHASHI

HOME OFFICES:

Amagasaki
Fukuoka
Hikari
Hiroshima
Kobe
Kokura
Kumamoto
Kure
Kurume
Kyoto
Moji
Nagoya
Niihama
Okayama
Onomichi
Osaka
Saga
Sapporo
Shimonoseki
Tokyo
Wakamatsu
Wakayama
Yahata
Yanai
Yokohama

OVERSEAS OFFICES:
SHANGHAI and DAIREN

General Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted

Wanted to Rent Yokohama

JAPANESE house of three-four rooms wanted by single foreigner (who can speak Japanese well) in Yokohama or vicinity. Apply Box 773, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

House Exchange

HOUSE wanted in Bluff (Yamate-cho), Yokohama in exchange for high class foreign style house in Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo, with telephone, 150 tsubo land, floor space 62. For particulars apply Gaijika (Foreign Affairs Dept.), Kanagawa Prefectural Office.

For Sale

GABARDINE overcoat, grey, medium size, brand new, first class imported material. Apply Box 292, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TYPEWRITER paper, envelopes and printing paper, all best quality; "Center" stove with some coal; ice box; gas cooking range with 3 burners; also several pieces of household furniture. Post Office Box 507, Tokyo Central.

Wanted to Buy

BABY-CRADLE clothing and other necessaries for newly born child. Also desirous to buy sewing machine or exchange for vacuum cleaner. Box 288, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GRATE for open fireplace (fire-basket) wanted. Apply Box 291, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho, Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

RENTAN stove. Please apply to Spanish Legation, Ichibei-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

TWIN beds in good condition, complete with mattresses. Please apply to Box 290, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

USED phonographs and records—sold, bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments. Write or telephone. We will call. Melody-sha reliable store, 12 Ogawa-machi 3 chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, side street of Sumitomo Bank, Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1408.

Instruction

GERMAN lessons and conversation by young German lady. Apply Box 280, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PRIVATE German lessons and conversation, Berlin standard pronounciation. Fee (weekly lesson) ¥10 monthly. Miss Schwersenz, 3-5 Kasumigaoka, Yotsuya-ku, near Nihon Seinenkan.

SINGING and vocal art taught carefully, suitable voices developed by Tadashiki Hassei-ho Gakuin. 12 Shinryudo-cho, Azabu-ku or Post Office Box 393, Tokyo Central.

Instruction Wanted

FRENCH lessons wanted by a foreign diplomat, young lady preferred. Apply Box 293, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PRIVATE English conversation lesson wanted by Japanese lady from foreigner. Please apply to Nishimura c/o Koharuso, Room 563, Shimomeguro 3-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Translation

GERMAN, English, French, Dutch, Spanish and Japanese translation work of any kind done promptly and reliably by experienced foreign and Japanese translators. Box 289, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call on appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3. Makimura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-8 p.m., mornings only Sundays and National Holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

General

TYPEWRITERS

J. NARIKAWA Shokai, No. 2, 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-1968. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories, repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

INABA Typewriter Office, 79 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. 2-3061, 1598. New and rebuilt foreign and repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in Japanese type. Also accessories, English and Japanese.

First Class
GENTLEMAN'S HAIR DRESSING SALON
YONEKURA
3 Ginza Nishi 6-chome, (next to Alaska, Kodak Bldg.)
Kyobashi, Tokyo.
Tel. 57-1538

COMPLETE OPTICAL SERVICE

SAVE and PROTECT YOUR EYES
Expert Tests and Fittings to Your Requirements in All Our Optical Work.
S. Matsushima
Opticians
A few doors past Itoya, stationer
1, 3-chome Ginza
Tel. Kyobashi 56-6014

Publisher and Printer ....SHOICHI KAWAMURA
Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 404, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, Kaigan-dori, Nakaku, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1943

The Monroe Doctrine and the East Asiatic Doctrine

Exactly one hundred and twenty years ago today, on December 2, 1823, President James Monroe enunciated in his message to Congress the basic principle of American regionalism which has come to be known as the Monroe Doctrine. Today this Doctrine still retains a profound importance not only with respect to the Americas where it directly applies, but also in relation to East Asia where a comparable but yet distinctive doctrine of regionalism has also developed.

Some Japanese in the past have referred to Japan's policy toward East Asia as a "Japanese Monroe Doctrine," while many Americans have vehemently denied such an analogy on the grounds that anything Japanese could be nothing other than a corrupt travesty of anything American. Other Japanese have, for opposite reasons, just as emphatically disclaimed any similarity between the Japanese doctrine and the American Monroe Doctrine. These contradictory views should be cleared up for the sake of setting forth unmistakably the true nature of Japan's policy, which has such a vital bearing on the history-making events of today.

Much of the confusion has undoubtedly arisen from the fact that the Monroe Doctrine has meant different things at different times. In its pristine form, its five points can be summarized into two main principles, namely, that the United States will not presume to interfere in the affairs of Europe, and that the United States will consider as inimical to her own peace and safety any attempt by the Powers of Europe or Asia to extend further their colonizing activities in or to impose their political system upon any part of the Western Hemisphere.

Subsequently, however, as the United States grew in power, this innocuous doctrine has been interpreted in such ways as to change completely its original intent. Whereas it was originally a doctrine of self-protection, it has subsequently been transformed into an instrument of aggrandizement. The self-denying provision to refrain from interfering in affairs overseas has been thrown entirely overboard. The United States today presumes to intervene throughout all the world, dictating the boundaries of European states, manipulating puppet regimes in far-off Asia like the one at Chungking, and extending economic control to India, Africa, and other remote areas. The United States even envisages a world government and an international "police force" through which she and a few associated nations may control the whole world.

The second part of the original Monroe Doctrine has come to be interpreted as giving the United States an exclusive right to control the entire Western Hemisphere as her own domain. Secretary of State Richard T. Olney explained this position most explicitly when he stated in 1895: "The United States is practically sovereign on this continent, and its fiat is law upon the subjects to which it confines its interposition. Why? . . . It is because in addition to all other grounds, its infinite resources combined with its isolated position render it master of the situation and practically invulnerable against any or all other powers." In other words, what Olney says is that it is sheer power, or naked force, which gives the United States the right to dominate the entire hemisphere.

More recently the United States has found it expedient to cover her mailed fist with the velvet glove of the so-called "Good Neighbor Policy," but her basic attitude has remained unchanged. The Latin American countries have one by one been reduced to mere puppets of the Colossus of the North, serving today as tools in the war program of the United States, declaring war at her bidding, turning over to her their raw materials at her command, placing themselves under bondage to her under Lend-Lease contracts. Only Argentina has been able so far to resist the pressure which the United States is bringing to bear with increasing force.

Whatever resemblance Japan's East Asiatic policy may have to the Monroe Doctrine is in respect to the pristine and theoretical Monroe Doctrine of early days and not to its later interpretations and application. Japan definitely refrains from interfering in the affairs of America or Europe. At the same time, Japan cannot tolerate the interference of America or Europe in the affairs of East Asia, for Western imperialism and the extension of the Anglo-American political system to East Asia constitutes a definite menace to the peace and safety of Japan as to the rest of East Asia. To this extent, the Japanese policy may well be called a "Japanese Monroe Doctrine."

But from this point on, all resemblance between Japan's policy and the American Monroe Doctrine ceases. For Japan makes no claim that she is "practically sovereign" over all East Asia nor does she claim that her "fiat is law" throughout this region. Neither does her position rest upon power or force but upon moral justice.

The clearest outline of Japan's East Asiatic policy is to be discerned in the Joint Declaration adopted by the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations on November 6, 1943. Here are to be seen most distinctly the differences between the East Asiatic Doctrine and the Monroe Doctrine. The Monroe Doctrine is a unilateral statement of policy by the United States alone; the East Asiatic Doctrine is a joint policy formulated together by all the nations of this region, Japan's policy finding expression as a part of the common policy. The Monroe Doctrine is based on expediency and power; the East Asiatic Doctrine is based on moral justice. The Monroe Doctrine places the United States in a position of self-assumed "protectorship" over Latin America; the East Asiatic Doctrine respects the full independence and sovereignty of all the participating nations and assures fraternal cooperation on the basis of complete equality and reciprocity.

The Monroe Doctrine is not concerned with cultural matters; the East Asiatic Doctrine provides for the respecting of each nation's traditions and the development of each nation's creative faculties so as to enhance the culture of the whole region. It is significant to note in this regard that the Monroe Doctrine does not dare touch upon the subject of culture because of the deep chasm between the Anglo-Saxon Protestant culture of the United States and Canada and the Latin Catholic culture of the rest of the hemisphere; whereas East Asia possesses a cultural unity derived from a common cultural heritage.

The Monroe Doctrine serves as a means of extending United States imperialistic exploitation over Latin American countries; the East Asiatic Doctrine provides for the economic development and the promotion of general prosperity throughout the region upon a basis of reciprocity.

Finally, the Monroe Doctrine is an exclusive doctrine applying only to the Americas. In contrast, the East Asiatic Doctrine, while binding only to the six nations which have officially adopted it, provides an example which possesses universal applicability. It is not exclusive; it extends open arms to all who will come in the spirit of equality and reciprocity, for it provides that "the countries of Greater East Asia will cultivate friendly relations with all the countries of the world, and work for the abolition of racial discriminations, the promotion of cultural intercourse and the opening of resources throughout the world, and contribute thereby to the progress of mankind." These principles, when observed universally, will assure permanent harmony between nations and races and lasting peace throughout the world.

Thus, in its negative defensive aspects, the East Asiatic Doctrine does bear a resemblance to the Monroe Doctrine, but in its positive constructive aspects the East Asiatic Doctrine far excels the Monroe Doctrine. If the United States is at all wise, she should purge herself of the bloated misinterpretations of later years and go back to the pristine form of the original Monroe Doctrine which remains sound enough. Then to supplement its inadequacy, she should take to heart the newer and wider vision pointed out in the East Asiatic Doctrine. Then, and only then, will the Monroe Doctrine formulated a hundred and twenty years ago today become a fit policy for the present world.

A Year Ago Today

December 2, 1942

The Indian Government has issued a warning to the Indian people that unless the anti-British demonstrations by Indian students are halted, various schools in India will be ordered closed.

The Monroe Doctrine—A Record Of U.S. Duplicity

Proclaimed 120 Years Ago Today, It Is Still Being Employed By America As Means of Grabbing Territories and Usurping Rights of Its Neighbors

By MINORU UNNO
(Special to the Nippon Times)

It is 120 years now since the Monroe Doctrine was proclaimed on December 2, 1823. During the interval the doctrine has continued to form the basis of American foreign policy. The occurrences of the past 120 years, centering about America, have shown that the Monroe Doctrine is a policy of aggressive expansion in the guise of one for checking the advances of the powers of the world until the national power of America was built up and until complete American control over the Western Hemisphere was established.

The idea underlying this American policy of aggressive expansion was set forth in instructions issued by Secretary Olney on July 20, 1895, where the passages occurred that "America is the sovereign power of the American continent. The orders of America are laws."

Let us look at the acts of aggression which have been committed by America under the Monroe Doctrine and inquire into its real character.

1. Texas was annexed to America under a joint resolution of the Senate and House of the American Congress adopted on March 1, 1845.

2. America went to war with Mexico over the Texas question and on March 10, 1848 the American army reached the City of Mexico and compelled the Mexican Government to surrender. As a result it took from Mexico more than one-third of its present territory.

3. In consequence of the Spanish-American War of 1898, America acquired the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam Island. At the same time it freed Cuba from Spanish rule, and held it under military control for four years. At the time that it withdrew from Cuba, it forced on the new Cuban Government what is now known as the Platt Amendment and made a protectorate of Cuba for all practical purposes.

Intervened in Cuba

Subsequently during the period from 1906 to 1908 and in 1912 and 1916 America intervened militarily with Cuba and was in occupation of it for periods.

4. Taking advantage of the revolution, America on November 3, 1903 caused Panama to declare independence from the rule of Colombia. Then it got independent Panama to agree to the cession of areas of land along the Panama Canal to it.

5. America instigated revolution in Haiti on July 27, 1907, and established a protectorate over that country. Subsequently, in 1915 it sent marines to Haiti. They remained there until 1934.

6. Taking advantage of the revolution that broke out in Nicaragua in 1914, America sent marines to that country. Again in 1911 it landed troops on Corinto Bay. It acquired from Nicaragua in 1913 the right to construct canals and establish bases for its navy in the Gulf of Fonseca in return for a loan of $3,000,000 to that country.

7. In 1914 America sent troops to Mexico upon the outbreak of the Tampico and Vera Cruz incidents. Again, in 1916 it sent an expeditionary army to Mexico in pursuit of a policy of armed intervention with that country.

8. In 1916 America brought about a revolution in Dominica. It made the occurrence the occasion to send troops to that country, and for eight years that followed it subjected the inhabitants of areas occupied by its troops to all manner of oppression.

9. In 1926 America intervened militarily with Nicaragua for the third time. It sent more than 5,000 marines to that country. The men remained there for seven years.

This American policy of armed intervention naturally roused the ire of Latin America.

Roosevelt, when he came to power, attempted to conciliate Central and South American countries by pursuit of a good-neighborly policy toward them. This policy essentially was little better than one of conquering the Western Hemisphere.

Used Monroe Doctrine

The outbreak of the European war and the subsequent gradual conversion of the world to the theory of the crisis in the Pacific caused the United States to emlpoy the Monroe Doctrine in order to make a military conquest of the American continent. The first thing America did in order to achieve its end was to conclude the Anglo-American Agreement of September 1940.

Under this agreement America turned over 50 over-age destroyers to Britain and in return obtained a lease of British islands and naval bases in the Western Hemisphere for 99 years.

Below are listed the advances of American military influence into various countries of the American continent, on the basis of information obtained from American sources:

In March and April 1941 America concluded with Mexico a joint defense pact and an agreement for the passage of their air forces over each other's territory.

Thus Mexico agreed to the passage of American planes over its territory, use of naval bases in Mexico by the American navy, and the American supply of fuel and provisions to American forces.

An American-Mexican joint defense committee was set up on January 12, 1942.

Eventually, on June 15, the Mexican naval and air forces were placed under the command of the American forces.

November 2 saw a decision made by Mexico on the dispatch of its troops which had been in training under American officers to serve outside its territory.

As a result of the deliberations of the American-Mexican joint defense committee held on November 6 of this year, the Mexican Government placed at the disposal of America a number of warships, including destroyers and submarines, and coastal guns. It also approved the plan to increase and strengthen the Mexican army preparatory to its dispatch to the war front.

In Guatemala and Nicaragua there are several bases constructed by America for the use of its air force. The American patrol units are responsible for the defense of the coasts of these countries.

Owned Bases in Panama

Speaking on April 27, of this year Connally, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the American Senate, said that America owned military bases and airfields at more than 80 places in Panama.

According to an announcement by the Panamanian Government on October 18, an arrangement is in force permitting the authorities of the American garrison units in Panama to possess and use without consideration objects which are considered by them necessary for military purposes.

Cuba on August 5, 1942 agreed to the construction on its territory of military and naval supply bases by America for the use of anti-Axis countries.

On September 9 of the same year it concluded with America a military agreement concerning the joint conduct of military operations. Under the American-Panamanian military agreement of April 13, 1942 America has taken in hand the defense of Haiti. At present numerous American troops and airmen are stationed in Panama.

American forces are stationed in Costa Rica, according to a statement by the Director of the Export Department of the American Economic War Committee.

In South America America has constructed bases for the use of its air force at Natal and eight other places in Brazil, where American air and naval units are stationed.

American Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox on October 13, 1942 declared that the Brazilian naval and air forces were already under the direction of Rear-Admiral Ingram of the American navy. In this connection a report has it that a unit for service abroad is being organized with men selected from among the Brazilian troops.

In September 1942 America concluded an agreement with Ecuador, and under it American forces advanced into the Santa Elena Peninsula and Galapagos Islands, the coastal defense of which is attended to by America. Under the same agreement America is building a naval base at Salinas.

Stationed Troops in Venezuela

Venezuela, under the agreement of April, 1942 with the United States, has recognized the stationing of troops by America in the oil fields.

The Cabinet of Peru on February 14 of this year approved a military agreement with the United States permitting America to build military bases in Peruvian territory. In Chimbote, America has already a naval base where about 30,000 American troops are garrisoned.

On November 24, 1942 American Secretary of State Cordell Hull revealed that at the time of the Rio de Janeiro conference America concluded a secret treaty with Chile under which America will give military assistance to Chile in the event the latter is invaded by a third country. There are indications that America already has military bases in ports and harbors in north Chile and on Juan Fernandez and Easter Islands. In Uruguay the American air force has bases at Carasco, Laguna and Rio Negro. Three small naval vessels and a number of seaplanes and fighter planes have been turned over by America to Uruguay for use in the defense of the coasts.

According to an announcement by the American State Department American troops were sent to Dutch Guiana on November 24, 1941 and to the Netherlands West Indies in February, 1942.

It is now reported that America has furnished credits totaling $849,500,000 to countries of Central and South America, inclusive of those given under the arms Lend-Lease agreements with them. In other words, America has deprived various Central and South American countries of a portion of their rights of sovereignty, giving them in return credits running into $850,000,000 and the arms Lend-Lease agreements which it has failed to observe, pleading that it lacked shipping.

This is the conclusion and the present condition of the Monroe Doctrine after it has been in force for 120 years.

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Kamo Mabuchi

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part II

Mabuchi was a third son of Kannushi (Shinto priest) in the flourishing town of Hamamatsu on the Tokaido road, nearer Yedo than Kyoto, and early displayed a bright, precocious mind, and, as may be expected, a leaning toward literary learning. Both his father and his tutor from whom he had received the grounding of classical literature, were friends or pupils of the great Kokugaku authority, Kada Azumamaro of Fushimi, who on his way to and from Yedo made it a rule to stop over in this town, welcomed and entertained by this coterie of local admirers. At such a time they would hold a poetry meeting in honor of the distinguished visitor, at which they would improvise tanka, exchange views on literary topics and above all listen to the edifying talk of the veteran scholar. Mabuchi as a boy had not only heard of Kada's name but seen him personally, receiving from such contacts a haunting impression of the man such as youngsters sometimes get of a famous person whom their elders hold in high respect.

Inn-Keeper's Yoshi

With the growth of his years his liking for learning, especially for classical literature, became pronounced. But he was not in a position to satisfy his mental craving. Being third son and therefore not destined to inherit paternal estate or property, he must find his own place in the world, that is, settle down to some definite occupation for his living. Like many men who were not eldest or only sons, Mabuchi became, when he was old enough to marry, yoshi, or adopted son, to another family, taking the daughter of that family for his wife, pledged to maintain the traditions of the adopted family, in the same way the wife in ordinary marriage is expected to do at her husband's home.

Mabuchi's conjugal and domestic life was not a happy or smooth-going one; or rather that of his wife was not happy, as is often the case with a gifted person whose preoccupation with art or learning is too great to make an ideal spouse. A few years after his marriage, his wife died, leaving him once more an unattached ronin in wedlock market. Soon he married again, this time, the only daughter of Umetani Jinzaburo, master of the well-known inn, Honjin of Hamamatsu, which was patronized by daimyo and other high-class travelers. It may seem a strange thing that a lover of books and learning should become an innkeeper's son-in-law; for, however reputable, Honjin was none the less a hostelry. It may be explained by his love of Masaki, the daughter of the house, and the honorable repute of Honjin, and probably also by the friendly relations between the two families of Kamo and Umetani. Then there was the spirit of the times—what was a scholar if he lacked the wherewithal to live? There were more unbecoming places which ex-samurai or would-be scholars might stoop to.

On To Kyoto

Under the circumstances it was little wonder that Mabuchi should have found Masaki all that a wife should be, but his father-in-law a hard man to get on with. To put it from the old man's standpoint, he found in Mabuchi a dire mistake.

(Continued on Page 3)

JAPAN'S POLICY IN CHINA BASED ON PROGRAM OF CONSTRUCTION

Trend of Sino-Japanese Homogeneity Indicates Better And Brighter Future for East Asia

By MASAO KAMIYA
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

The current war in Greater East Asia is a means to end the China Affair on the one hand and stabilize mutual reliance among the nations of this part of the world on the other. On account of Japan's war with Britain and the United States, the general Japanese public's approach to the problems of China has become more constructive. It has become obvious that the solution of the China Affair is dependent on the realization of the objective of the present war.

Those who are of the opinion that the solidification of mutual prosperity in Greater East Asia would automatically nullify the opposing stand of Chungking must bear in mind that Chiang Kai-shek is determined to continue his so-called "war of resistance" until his regime is actually rendered powerless. That is why there are others who rightly declare that the war in Greater East Asia will be terminated only when the China Affair is completely solved. A glance at Japan's military position reveals that it has secured firm supremacy in Greater East Asia. The restoration of durable peace in China can be attained by following a two-way policy, that is, prosecution of military operations against Chungking until its fighting power is decimated and granting of all possible assistance to the Nanking Government to enable it to become the sole administrative authority in the continent. The latest China policy of Japan is being conducted on the basis of these two objectives.

It is essential that side by side with the construction of the envisaged Greater East Asia common prosperity regime more energetic steps should be taken to dissociate Chungking from the Anglo-American camp, so that the situation in the continent could be retrieved in a thoroughgoing manner. It is true that the Tokyo-Nanking community of interest is playing a vital role in the restoration of final Sino-Japanese cordiality; nonetheless, it is desirable that additional measures should be implemented to liquidate the unnecessary uncompromising attitude of Chungking.

Localized Hostilities

When the China Affair broke out, Japan adopted a policy of localizing hostilities and hoped that peace would return shortly. It expected that the then Nanking Government would allow the local settlement of all differences. Unfortunately, the prevailing anti-Japanese sentiment and Chiang Kai-shek's endorsement of the Communists' plan of embittering relations with Japan incited the aggravation of hostilities, with the result that Japan was forced to abandon its policy of localization in favor of continuance of hostilities till China assented to come to terms. Chiang Kai-shek obsessed by an unreasonable Japanophobia initiated a long-drawn-out military showdown with Japan—a showdown which subsequently developed into the prolonged China Affair.

The protraction of the China Affair obliged Japan to enunciate a policy of prosecuting military operations until the administration of Chiang Kai-shek was overthrown and a new government which would agree to cooperate with Japan established. In pursuance of this policy, the Konoye declaration on the restoration of Sino-Japanese peace was made. Had Chiang exhibited his willingness to agree to the just propositions on Japan, the China Affair would have come to an end at an early date to the satisfaction of both parties. Chiang's belligerent attitude forced Japan to go on with military operations.

After the release of the Konoye declaration, far-sighted leaders of China self-consciously comprehended that Japan was candidly anxious to establish a mutually beneficial and good-neighborly understanding with its continental neighbor. Thus a peace faction grew up, and Wang Ching-wei left Chungking to sponsor a peace movement in occupied China. The moment his peace movement attained stability the Japanese Government lent its assistance to the creation of a new central administration in China with Nanking as its headquarters. In this way the new Nanking Government was born with Wang Ching-wei as President. The Japanese Government, on the formation of the Nanking Government, concluded a basic treaty of mutual collaboration with it. At this stage the Anglo-American interference in Sino-Japanese matters became virulent, and both London and Washington started intensifying their economic, financial and material aids to Chungking. The positive Anglo-American intervention caused China to be split up into two camps—Nanking China and Chungking China.

Improved Relations

Confronted with the detrimental Anglo-American policy, Japan found it absolutely necessary to improve its relations with Nanking. Then ensued a political struggle between Japan on the one side and Britain and America on the other. The fall of France in the European war and Vichy's acceptance of a policy of cooperation with Japan in French Indo-China roused the ire of Britain and America, the United States, which nations there and then decided to make use of Chungking as their military cannon fodder against Japan. After that Japan became a partner of the Axis group of nations, successfully mediated in the Indo-China-Thailand border dispute, concluded a joint defense agreement with Indo-China and improved relations with Thailand. And when Japanese Forces, in accordance with the terms of the joint defense agreement with Indo-China, moved into the southern part of the French colony, both Britain and America and the nations under their control froze the assets of Japan, thereby creating a state of undeclared war. Eventually, Washington's refusal to entertain the Japanese proposal concerning the settlement of the China Affair and President Roosevelt's submission of a counter-proposal demanding the virtual surrender of this country to the United States precipitated the start of the present war in Greater East Asia. It will, therefore, be observed that the Anglo-American-manipulated aggravation in the China Affair brought about the eruption of hostilities in Greater East Asia.

When the War of Greater East Asia commenced, it was generally believed that the China Affair would be solved with the eclipse of the British, American and Dutch influences from this part of the Orient. On the reduction of alien domination in Greater East Asia, it was found that Chungking, in alliance with Britain and the United States, was determined to continue its "war of resistance" against Japan. In view of this determination of Chungking, the settlement of the China Affair has not been realized so far.

Rebuild State Structure

The new China policy of Japan aims at aiding the continent to rebuild its State structure in its own way, but through the medium of Sino-Japanese homogeneity. The Nanking Government has declared war on the United States and Britain on its own initiative to shoulder its legitimate responsibility in the reconstruction of East Asia. It has, through Japan's aid, secured the retrocession of concessional and extraterritorial rights and has taken over the control of the major portion of the enemy property existing within its jurisdiction. On the side of Japan, it is extending fullest economic and financial aids to allow Nanking to revamp the economic and financial fabrics of new China. Moreover, it is following the policy of returning Chinese property held in military custody in gradual stages. Already a large number of Chinese property kept under the control of Japanese Forces have been transferred to the supervision of the Nanking Government. Even the remaining enemy property still under the control of the Japanese military are due to be returned in instalments. The execution of all these measures have proved immensely beneficial to the promotion of Sino-Japanese relations on a durable good-neighborly basis.

Up to now the operation of the new China policy of Japan has elicited satisfactory results. The bond of amity and collaboration between the Japanese and Nanking Governments has become reinforced. The Chinese people, at least those under the control of Nanking, have realized that Japan has no intention of dominating them; all that it wishes is the manifestation of goodwill and cooperation of the Chinese people in the reconstruction of East Asia for common benefit and security. As against this, the Chinese people living in the hinterland are supporting Chungking, because the honest intention of Japan has not been understood by them. When the Chinese people residing in the territory controlled by Chungking come to appreciate the cordial sentiment and good neighborly feeling of Japan, the China Affair will have been solved, irrespective of the ultimate consequence of the war in Greater East Asia. This being the fact, it is all the more necessary to implement new measures and, at the same time, accelerate the upsurgence of a change of attitude on the part of the Chinese people of the hinterland. Henceforward the new China policy of Japan must be directed toward gaining this objective.

For the purpose of actualizing national unity, it is incumbent on Japan to aid the Nanking Government in a manner as would hasten the voluntary urge of the entire Chinese people to present a single-dimensional front in the reorganization of their country for the endurable benefit of themselves and of East Asia. The current trend of Tokyo-Nanking homogeneity indicates that the Sino-Japanese relations are heading toward a better and brighter future.

For Contribution to the Progress of Mankind

Nippon Times
Evening

Win on the Home Front And on the Battle Front

No. 16,052 TOKYO, THURSDAY. DECEMBER 2, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

Legation at Lisbon Flatly Refutes Anti-Japanese Rumors in Timor

Domei

LISBON, December 1.—Refuting the evil rumors circulated by anti-Axis propaganda organs in connection with Portuguese Timor, the Imperial Japanese Legation at Lisbon issued a statement last night. Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar of Portugal also spoke on Portugal-Japan relations last week in connection with those wild rumors.

The gist of the statement issued by the Japanese Legation follows:

1. Japanese forces stationed on Timor Island have adopted every possible measure to protect the life and property of Portuguese residents on the Island, and the people are freely engaged in farming, fishery and other activities, their living condition is excellent.

2. Japanese authorities are accepting telegraphic messages of Portuguese residents for transmission to their homeland, but code messages are not being accepted in order to prevent leakage of military secrets.

3. On October 5, the national holiday of Portugal, the Commander of the Japanese Forces and the Japanese Consul-General in Timor called on the Portuguese Governor-General and expressed their congratulations. Thus, the attitude of the Japanese Forces and officials toward the Timor authorities is always respectful.

4. To those Portuguese who were captured by pirates off Macao, the Japanese Navy gave protection and brought them back to their respective homes. British women and children were also released.

'Dec. 7 Too Dreadful'—Roosevelt Vetoes Bill Proposing Hero Day

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 1.—President Roosevelt has vetoed the bill, setting aside December 7, marking the outbreak of the war to America, as a day for extolling the bravery of the men of the American forces, dispatches from Washington reveal.

Congress had passed the bill and submitted it for White House approval, but Presidential signature was refused on the ground that "the dreadful day of December 7 is not suitable as a memorial day." No doubt a more appropriate day will be found later.

Halifax Sounds Warning

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 1.—Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, addressing the St. Andrews Society in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, warned that German leaders and people will continue fighting "even after all hopes of victory are lost," according to a dispatch received here.

Halifax also warned that the Germans are shortening their lines in Europe, and "retiring behind formidable defenses" in move to make decisions so slow and costly to the anti-Axis that the latter, from weariness, might seek peace. He also declared that the Reich leaders will resist more obstinately because "there is a greater fear of retribution compared with 1918."

The British envoy furthermore stated that economically, the Germans have accumulated piles of supplies developed through ingenious substitutes and occupy a much greater area compared with 1918. Under these circumstances, he said the Germans have suffered less from the anti-Axis blockade.

Halifax, morever, warned that the Germans this time have a "formidable partner" in Japan and added that whatever may happen to the other allies of Germany, the anti-Axis will have to deal separately with Japan.

N.Y. Times Gives Warning

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 30.—The New York Times warned the American people against thinking that the war will end soon from peace rumors reported lately by anti-Axis sources, according to a New York dispatch.

The paper bluntly warned that the Axis strength is still great in Europe and "is still growing in East Asia" and "even the ultimate end of hostilities in Europe will not be the end of the war but merely the beginning of an all-out effort against a tough enemy in the East. It added any relaxation of our effort now would have costly consequences."

The same journal concluded that anti-Axis statesmen and commanders "know that the real climax of the war is still ahead of us and that the biggest price for victory is still to be paid."

Press Comments

Thursday, December 2

ASAHI—Yet Another Victory

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Britain's Tragedy

Yet Another Victory

ASAHI—On November 29 at sundown in the waters east of the Gilbert Islands, an Imperial Navy Air Unit intercepted a task force of the enemy and sank two aircraft carriers, one warship of unidentified category and severely damaged a large cruiser. The engagement was named the Fourth Aerial Battle off the Gilbert Islands. Painful to us as is the sacrifice of six planes which have not yet returned, their glorious service in frustrating the enemy counter-offensive and contributing to the supreme aim of national defense has earned the lasting gratitude of the entire nation.

The large-scale Pacific counter-offensive of the enemy is no doubt being carried out with a tremendous reserve strength in both army and naval forces. The enemy's stubborn self-confidence is seen in his strategy of base-to-base advance and wresting back of lost territory. But what will be the outcome if his task force is smashed and wiped out as fast as it is assembled and dispatched? Will not the enemy come to the end of his resources? The enemy in pursuing his strategic aim strictly according to schedule without any readjustment in the face of the appalling damage must either be laboring under a gross ignorance of the facts or motivated by a colossal self-conceit.

In order to shatter the enemy's inflated sense of superiority it is not enough that we outmaneuver him on the field. We must make manifest the essential nature of the hallowed war by means of a tremendous armed force. The way in which the enemy is conducting the way is closely related to his inordinate ambition to rule the world. It would, therefore, be dangerous to overestimate the weak points in the enemy's strategy such as his psychology of fretful impatience and self-conceit. We must prepare such overwhelming armed force as would be sufficient to smash in a frontal encounter the over-luxurious strategy of the enemy which apparently is content to dump men and arms into the Pacific without limit. Such is the excellence of our command that we are confident of this being achieved before long.

While expressing the heartiest joy over the victories gained off the Gilbert Islands, we wish to point out that a war is not decided by the extent of damage suffered on either side and that it is only when we have achieved our war aims that the

(Continued on Page 2)

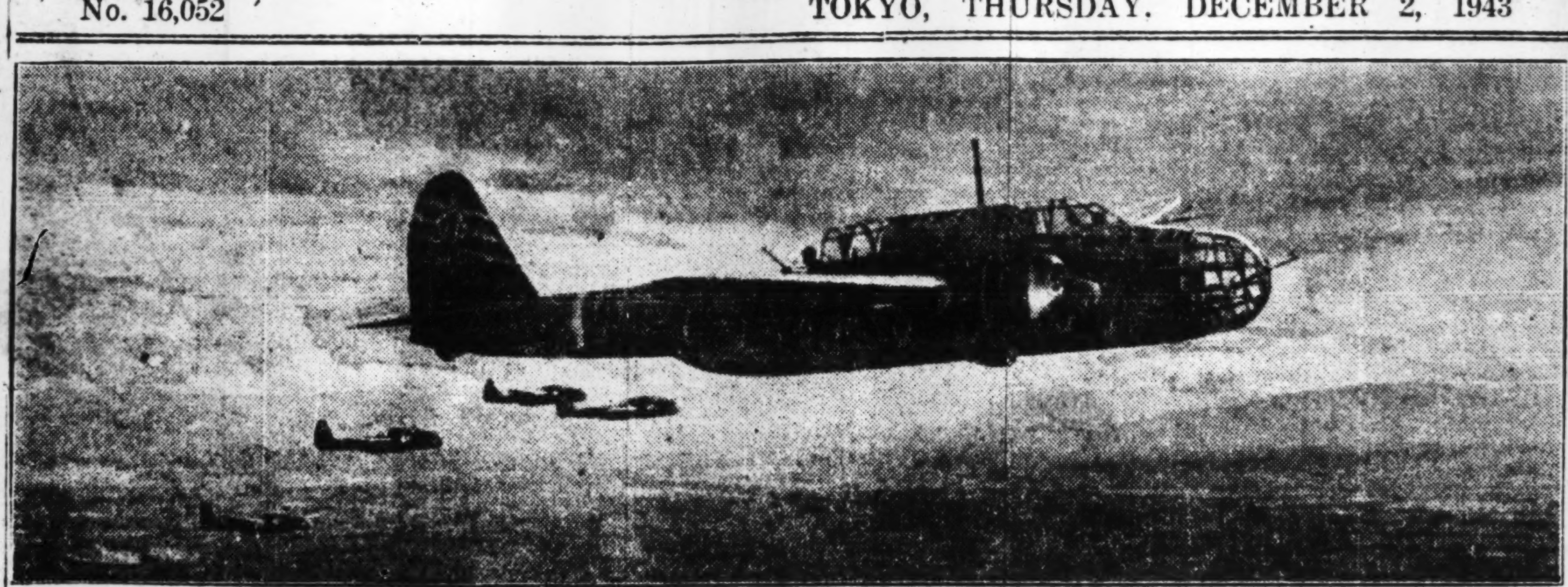
Nippon Forces Rout Foe Infesting Inner Mongolia; Score Big Results

Domei

KALGAN, December 1.—The total war results gained by the Imperial Japanese Forces in the Inner Mongolian districts from the beginning of this year to the middle of November are as follows:

Number of battles fought	3,778
Enemy strength	70,216
Enemy bodies left on battlefields	3,981
Prisoners and surrenderers	2,224
Enemy establishments destroyed	479
Main booties:	
Trench mortars	2
Trench-mortar shells	1,835
Heavy and light machine-guns	12
Heavy and light machine-gun bullets	1,193 rounds
Other guns	19
Bomb-throwers	12
Rifles	1,326
Rifle-bullets	58,379 rounds
Automatic pistols and rifles	23
Automatic pistol and rifle bullets	270 rounds
Pistols	778
Pistol-bullets	12,222 rounds
Hand-grenades	5,337
Land mines	581
Horses taken	734

In addition, numerous materials, clothes, provisions and fodder were captured by the Japanese Forces.



SPEEDING ONWARD TO THEIR OBJECTIVE, a Unit of the Imperial Army Air Force zooms across the Indo-Burmese border to deal another smashing blow on enemy war facilities. Hand-in-hand with their comrades fighting on the fronts in the South Pacific and in the hinterlands of China, these intrepid warriors of the air are continually blasting all anti-Axis efforts to turn the tide of war which is proving a repeated series of sorry disasters.

(Passed by War Ministry)

74 VESSELS HIT IN REICH RAIDS

Figures for November Revealed; Soviet Navy In Black Sea Inactive

Domei

BERLIN, December 1.—The damage inflicted on anti-Axis shipping by German forces during the month of November was announced by German military authorities this noon as follows:

(1) During November, German forces sank or heavily damaged 13 anti-Axis transports or merchant vessels, totaling 230,700 tons.

(2) Twenty-seven enemy ships, aggregating 176,000 tons were severely damaged, and about half of them considered as sunk.

(3) Bomb or torpedo hits were scored on 15 merchant ships, totaling 70,000 tons.

(4) German air forces attacked anti-Axis convoys, sinking eight destroyers, and damaged one cruiser, six destroyers as well as four submarines.

Soviet Fleet Inactive

Domei

BERLIN, November 30.—The Soviet Black Sea fleet is now inactive despite its superior strength compared with the German and Rumanian fleets in the same area because of the German control of the air, announced German military authorities today.

At present the Soviet Black Sea fleet consists of at least one battleship, three cruisers, five destroyers, about 30 submarines and many speed boats. So far the Soviets have lost two cruisers, 11 destroyers and 14 submarines. On the other hand, the German and Rumanian fleets have no battleships or cruisers, their strength being composed of only a few destroyers and submarines, besides other small types of warships.

But as the Germans control the air in the area, the Soviet fleet is unable to make any advance, not even participating in the recent landing operation on Kerch, in which only the Soviet Azov Sea fleet that was organized after the outbreak of the German-Soviet War took part. Even this Azov fleet is composed of small ships, each displacing about 50 tons, and equipped with only very thin armor.

5th Bougainville Clash

Vivid Description of Epochal Air Attack In Which U.S. Navy Met Stupendous Loss Given by Press Corps Member of Navy

TAKEO NISHIO
Member of Navy Press Corps

XX BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.—The American navy has carried out one counter-attack after another in vain efforts to wrest the sea supremacy from the Japanese Navy, but in each attempt have met with miserable defeat. From the First Air Battle off Bougainville to the Fourth Air Battle in the same area, they suffered the tremendous loss of over 60 warships; among which were four warships, and two aircraft carriers. Still, the enemy is attempting tenacious retaliations.

In the Fifth Air Battle off Bougainville Island, one large-size aircraft carrier, two medium-size aircraft carriers, three cruisers, and a large-size warship of unidentified category were added to the enemy's losses.

Not only is this victory a great one, but the mighty "Sea Eagles" have again written another brilliant page to their tradition of "Never let up until your duty is carried out."

Following the Fourth Air Battle off Bougainville, enemy air attacks in the vicinity became surprisingly rare. "No sight of enemy vessels north of X X Island," was the report of one scouting plane. Apparently the enemy who had resorted to the tactics of depending on superior number was yet unable to recover from its recent staggering losses.

An optimist among the men remarked. "We won't see the enemy for some time to come, I think." "No, they'll keep on coming," was the opinion stressed by a more cautious Sea Eagle. With little action, days passed.

Enemy Fleet Sighted

Suddenly one day, a wireless report was received from one scouting plane. "Just sighted a large enemy convoy; an aircraft carrier, X cruisers, X destroyers, position X X" It was X p.m. and just beginning to grow dark.

Rapidly, the map was spread out and the positions drawn. The convoy is headed for X X Island.

XX Base went wild with excitement. At last the enemy had appeared. Attack preparations were carried out swiftly. At one end of XX Airfield, Commander Sub-Lieutenant I was earnestly engaged in giving final instructions.

"As you all already know," he emphasized, "the closer you approach your target the surer will be your aim. So my final instructions to you men are to approach as near the target as possible before releasing your missiles. That's all 'Go to it.' Under the prevailing excitement, the commander's voice was cool and steady. The young pilots grouped around him were equally quiet. Their faces did not betray their excitement. Among them a few even wore a grin on their faces—the peculiar grin of absolute confidence. 'I know they'll do it' I thought happily to myself."

Meanwhile, attack preparations were completed at XX Airfield. At approximately X o'clock both formations took off on their mission. They made one circle around the field and then headed toward their target.

Poor Visibility Is Handicap

At X o'clock of the 17th, the I Attack Unit spotted a few lights below them. "At last, the enemy convoy", but the position is slightly different than expected. Is this the target? The true identity of the lights must be determined. The moon is bright but the water below is barely visible.

Sub-Lieutenant I made several investigating circles. Certainly, if he dived low enough, the objects below could be identified, but a dive should mean sure destruction to the enemy.

"Destroy the fleet of aircraft carriers below" came the determined order. "No time must be wasted."

The formation made a wide circle and dropped a little lower but the outline was still vague.

Meanwhile, a short distance away, the K Formation arrived at their pre-determined destination. They too were bothered by poor visibility and had circled the vicinity for X hours. Finally they sighted the fleet of aircraft carriers. Small wonder the fleet was difficult to spot. Not only was the visibility poor, but the enemy, learning from previous engagements, progressed at a certain low speed whereby the identifying white wakes of the vessels were eliminated.

The K Attack Formation immediately swooped down upon their prey. Enemy defense guns barked and machine-gun fire sprayed the

(Continued on Page 2)

ENEMY CHIEFS HOLD MEETING

Met in N. Africa, Says Washington; Chiang, Mountbatten Present

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 1.—Concerning the Cairo conference of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Chiang Kai-shek, the United States Government issued the following statement today:

"Chiang Kai-shek, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill met at a certain place in North Africa. At the conference were also present Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief in Southeastern Asia; Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Commander of United States Forces in Chungking; Major-General Claire Chennault, Commander of United States Air Forces in Chungking; General Alan Brooke, Chief of Staff of British Army; Admiral Andrew Cunningham, British Chief of Naval Staff; Air Marshal Charles Portal, Commander of British Air Forces and others.

"After the conclusion of the conference, Chiang Kai-shek, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill left Cairo for a certain destination."

Meeting Stalin at Teheran

Domei

LISBON, December 1.—President Franklin Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and General Chiang Kai-shek, who met at Cairo in conference, are now on their way to Teheran to confer with Soviet Premier Josef Stalin, according to a Berlin report to the Svenska Dagbladet. The dispatch added the Teheran conference is expected to be opened within the present week.

Little Success Seen

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 30.—Josef Stalin, Premier of the Soviet Union, accompanied by Marshal Vasilevskyi and others are reported to be present at the Four Anti-Axis Nations Conference, while Dr. Eduard Benes, Ex-President of Czecho-

(Continued on Page 2)

Commons Votes Down Non-Confidence Bill

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 1.—A group of Labor members in the House of Commons submitted a non-confidence bill against the Cabinet today, in connection with the release of Mr. and Mrs. Mosley, Fascist leaders.

Home Secretary Herbert S. Morrison tried his best to appease the agitated Laborities and explained that the release of Mosley was a proper legal step adopted in consideration of their health. Furthermore, he said that after their release the Mosleys would never engage in political activities.

Finally, the non-confidence bill was voted down by 372 to 62 votes. In the discussion of the non-confidence bill it was revealed that about 600 Fascists including the Mosleys had been released and that there were, at present, 20 Fascists still imprisoned.

P.I. Assembly Discusses 2 Agriculture Measures

Domei

MANILA, December 1.—Two bills on agricultural development have been submitted to the Philippine National Assembly now in session.

The first bill proposes the establishment of an agricultural development company, submitted by Felix Bautista, Chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the Assembly. The proposed company, which would be set up by the Government with a capital of 1,000,000 pesos would concentrate on rendering guidance and encouragement to the cultivation of wheat and other produce which have not yet been grown in the islands.

Prevention of capitalistic monopolization of farm land by individuals or companies is the aim of the second bill. It is proposed that the farm land held by an individual should be limited to 200 hectares and for companies or associations, 1,024 hectares. By that means, it is hoped that fair distribution of land to farmers will be attained.

Yank Scribes Are Fooled Again—Big Victory Scoop Is Boomerang

By KIYOSHI KOJIMA
Domei Political Correspondent

Where is the biggest victory since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia which American correspondents have been reporting the Chungking forces are on the verge of scoring in the Lake Tungking area?

Only a few days ago, they were sending dispatches to their home papers in America telling them to be ready to splurge the columns with an allegedly impending overwhelming victory of the Chiang troops. It is amusing to see them now, dispatching reports of the penetration by Japanese Forces into Changteh—the most serious reverse suffered by Chungking since the fall of Burma, a year and a half ago.

But that's understandable. All that the American correspondents in China do is to send back hand-outs from the Chungking military spokesman and the U.S. 14th Air Force headquarters and to feed them to the gullible American public.

It is recalled that the American newsmen, during the Japanese offensive on Singapore and in the subsequent operations in Java, kept filing stories of how the Japanese were being driven back—only to find the Japanese successful before long and attaining their objectives.

The truth is, the Japanese Units have already occupied two-thirds of Changteh and its complete occupation is merely a question of time. The reports by the American correspondents a few days ago that Chungking troops were about to score the greatest victory since Pearl Harbor show that they had been completely duped by the military spokesman at Chungking. It is comical to see them trying to ascribe the reverses of the Chiang forces to ridiculous charges that the Japanese used poison gas. What they should have said was that the gallantry of the Japanese had proved a poison to their false reports on the war situation.

The penetration into Changteh by the Imperial Forces has dealt Chungking a heavy blow. For it is certain that the Chiang's military leaders now realize the ineffectiveness of the American air force in China against Japanese operations notwithstanding the bombastic claims by American authorities.

REICH UNITS FORCE BACK SOVIETS ON WIDE FRONT IN BIG COUNTER-DRIVE

Moscow Throwing in Fresh Troops To Check Offensive--Korosten Recapture Shows Reich Power

Domei

LISBON, December 1.—A German counter-offensive drove the Soviets back along a 45-mile front and forced the Red Army's abandonment in the Korosten area of a five-way railway junction situated 94 miles northwest of Kiev.

Moscow reports reveal that Soviet reserves are being thrown into the battle in an endless stream in an attempt to stem the Reich advance and describe the loss of Korosten as a serious blow that has allowed the Wehrmacht to move more freely in the Ukraine.

Berlin disclosed that major-scale Soviet attacks were repulsed at the big Dnieper Bend, northeast of Krivoirog and southwest of Kremenchug, while at Kherson Reich mountaineering corps broke into Red Army positions and forced the Soviets toward the east.

Soviet pressure against the Germans has been increased in the Gomel area, between the Pripet and the Beresina, while strong Soviet attacks southeast of Kritchev were frustrated.

The Soviet forces again attacked along the highway west of Smolensk but their break-through attempts were frustrated and local dents ironed out in the Reich counter-offensive.

Meanwhile, bitter fighting continued to rage in the eastern sector of the South Italian front as the British 8th army kept up its offensive against the German defenses north of the Sangro River.

That the British are suffering heavy casualties is indicated by General Bernard Montgomery's headquarters which reports that the battle for the Sangro line is the bloodiest of all battles fought thus far in Italy.

Berlin said that a local break in the German lines was sealed off in fierce fighting. In the central sector the Wehrmacht repelled enemy attacks made against German positions in the heights.

Soviets Still Retreat

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 1.—Soviet forces in the Korosten area are still on the retreat as they are in danger of being trapped in a German cross fire, according to a Moscow report to the Exchange Telegraph.

The Red Army's loss of Korosten was announced by the Soviet Information Bureau last night, it was added.

Reich Power Proven

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 1.—The significance of the occupation of Korsoten by German forces was emphasized by Harold King, Reuter correspondent at Moscow, in his report dated yesterday.

"The loss of Korosten by Soviet forces in their retreat along the 45-mile front is a great blow to the Red Army," he said. "By the occupation of the city, German forces will be able to make operations freely in that area. That the Germans regained Korosten within two weeks after its loss reveals the true power of the Reich counter attacks."

French Puppets Ired By Anti-Axis Rebuff; Want to Talk Too

Domei

LISBON, December 1.—The puppet French Committee of National Liberation expressed extreme displeasure today in not being included in the Anglo-U.S.-Soviet-Chungking conference being held in Iran following the close of the recent Cairo Conference, according to Algiers reports. A representative of the French Committee today made the following biting statement: "We feel amply justified in asserting that we should be included in all anti-Axis meeting concerning German issues. However, the members of the French Committee of National Liberation are being denied the right to participate in these talks," the representative declared, adding: "We cannot see this as anything but unfair discrimination. We do not claim participation in any consultation referring to the military problems of the anti-Axis, but we think it only fair that we be consulted in connection with political problems."

SHONAN PUSHES PLANS TO MARK DECEMBER 8

One-Week Celebration Will Begin on 5th

Domei

SHONAN, December 1.—An extensive program, in which all communities will participate, has been prepared here in connection with the observance of the second anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, which falls on December 8.

Beginning December 5, week-long celebrations will feature entertainments, processions, rallies and sports events. Visits to the Army hospitals as a mark of tribute to the fighting men of Japan will also be made.

On December 8, there will be a one-minute silence in the city to express gratitude to the fighting forces and to pray for victory.

Meanwhile, with preparations for celebrations in full swing, Shonan trees are receiving "face-liftings" with a number of commemorative arches springing up at vantage points.

Gripsholm in New York

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 1.—It is reported from New York that the Swedish exchange ship, Gripsholm, arrived at New York this morning with 1,236 American and 221 Canadian evacuees from Japan.

Italian Issues Discussed By Anti-Axis at Algiers

Domei

LISBON, December 1.—The Italy Inquiry Committee held its first meeting yesterday afternoon, according to Algiers reports. Present were United States representative Robert Murphy, British representative Harold MacMillan, Soviet representative Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs A. J. Vishinsky, and Rene Masigli, representing the puppet French Committee of National Liberation.

At the meeting, the administrative condition in occupied Italy was reported by General Walter B. Smith, Chief of Staff of the Eisenhower Headquarters, and Brigadier-General J. Holmes, but no decisions were made.

WANG EXHORTS CHINA'S YOUTH

Stresses State's Role In War Based on East Asia Declaration

Domei

NANKING, December 1.—On the Third Anniversary of the Japan-Manchoukuo-China Joint Declaration Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government of China, today, in addressing the youths of Shanghai, strongly emphasized the full significance of the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration and the important role of China in the war.

"We must fully realize the great responsibility we have shouldered in concluding the Japan-China Alliance Pact," President Wang stressed, "The Japan-China Alliance is based on the highest ideals of mutual respect for each nation's sovereignty and the principles of co-existence and co-prosperity.

"This is truly the crystallization of the spirit of Oriental morals, and is head and shoulders above the Occidental principle of utilitarianism which stresses the selfish ideals of profit and loss, and rights and privileges.

"East Asia is one big family. Its members shall in the same manner as father and son, brother and sister, accomplish their given tasks and strive toward mutual prosperity.

"It goes without saying that as members of this great family, Japan and China will endure hardships and share happiness together.

"The spirit of mutual affection and trust is the essense of the Japan-China Alliance and have formed the foundation of the Japan-China-Manchoukuo Joint Declaration. The magnificent solidification of the countries of Greater East Asia is also based on this high ideal.

"Recently the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration was announced clarifying to the whole world the solidification of East Asia's ideals of mutual assistance and co-prosperity.

"Japan and China on the basis of these must work and drive forward for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and for the construction of Greater East Asia."

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

glory of the final victory will come to us.

Britain's Tragedy

TOKYO SHIMBUN—As if to take advantage of the stagnation that has come over anti-Axis military activities in the Mediterranean, including the dropping of the Balkans campaign and the freeze of the Italian front, Britain has begun developing its political operations in the Middle East, the Balkans and Southeastern Europe. Its incendiary action in regard to the Lebanon disturbance and its maneuvers to drag Turkey into the war are examples of such operations.

Britain and the United States naturally are hoping that Germany and the Soviet Union would collapse together on the Eastern Front. They have aided the Soviet Union so that this would happen but the Soviet Union has only gained voice in the affairs of the anti-Axis camp. Already it has sent a representative to the Italian Control Commission and has bolshevized the French Committee for National Liberation.

The Moscow conference of the other day approved such political activities on the part of the Soviets. Since the United States has given tacit consent, Britain can do little about it but at the same time it can easily be seen that Britain is anxious to extend its political maneuvers to any place where no friction with the Soviets or the United States need be feared so as to offset the growing influence of the Soviet Union or of the United States.

In regard to the Lebanon issue, Britain has consolidated its military and political position in Lebanon at the expense of the French Committee as a means of providing against Soviet intrigue, while at the Cairo conference it has sought to drag Turkey into the war. Although the latter has refused to be so duped, Britain is still continuing its futile efforts.

It is important to note in this connection that in its anxiety to secure a strong post-war position by such maneuvers without making sacrifices of its own in the war, it is likely to be caught in the act by the Soviet Union and the United States. Once Britain should overstep the bounds of good form or trust, such actions would be certain to bring on serious disputes with the Soviets or the United States. At the three-Power or four-Power conference to be held at Teheran, too, once it comes to political problems the Soviets and the United States, especially the former, are likely to strengthen their policy of restraining Britain, and Britain will be compelled to tremble before the nightmare of a Soviet political advance.

In short, the more Britain seeks to save the vestiges of its former grandeur by its traditional methods of craft, the more tragic will be its position among the belligerent nations.

N.Y. Daily Urges Poison Gas Use Against Japan to Recoup Losses

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 30.—While the United States seeks desperately for some means of recovering the stupendous losses of men and ships suffered in the Bougainville and Gilbert Islands operations at the hands of the Japanese Forces, the New York Daily News comes out with a most outrageous editorial urging that America resort to the dastardly and inhuman gas warfare in their attack against Japan, according to reports from New York. Observers contend the Americans have come to realize how difficult and how costly is their war against Japan. The paper presents its arguments as follows:

"We must use gas warfare against Japan. Look at what we have accomplished in our operations so far. Japan has at least a population of 70,000,000, while America with its 135,000,000 does not possess even twice the human resources of Japan. Furthermore, Japan has the support of 200,000,000 people of Asia and other Pacific regions, who are cooperating gladly and willingly to oust America and Britain from East Asia.

"The Japanese psychology of non-surrender has spurred the Japanese Forces to fight to the last breath. If we are to recover the islands in the Pacific one by one, we must be prepared for repetition of enormous sacrifices as in the case of Tarawa Island. We cannot edge our way for attack on Japan Proper by such method.

"The only telling blow we can inflict on Japan is to use a weapon of warfare far more effective than what Japan is now using or is likely to use in the future, and strike at the very heart of Japan, that is Tokyo and its surrounding districts.

"We have always shuddered at the ghastly tales of gas warfare directed against innocent civilians, but war is war. If the use of poison gas serves to strike at Japan's vulnerable spot, that weapon of warfare should be brought into use. There is no difference in the lethal effects of gas in the lungs than from a fragment of shell that has gored deep into the entrails."

5th Air Onslaught Off Bougainville Vividly Described

(Continued From Page 1)

sky. Into this hail of bullets the torpedo-planes plunged and released their deadly missiles. Instantaneously, two aircraft carriers were set ablaze and one cruiser together with a huge water column disappeared from the surface.

At this instant, the H Attack Formation, which had searched the surrounding waters without discovering the enemy, hearing the terrific detonations of the ensuing battle, came to release their share of torpedoes.

Plane Carrier Doomed

Two, three, four torpedoes were discharged and sped toward the targets. The carrier that had received a direct hit in the previous attack was struck again. Shooting flames and thick smoke, it, too, sank. The other undamaged carrier also became a sorry victim due to a direct hit and her sides and deck became a sea of flames. A short distance away, a cruiser listed heavily, revealing her scarred side. The oil spilled on the ocean caught fire and spread like a praire fire. Literally, this was Hell on earth.

In the meantime, the I Attack Formation which was misled by suspicious lights changed its course and sped toward the scene of the battle. Too late. The outline of the enemy was no longer visible. The formation began to circle over the scene to await the dawn.

At X o'clock the eastern sky grew brighter and slowly revealed the enemy. One enemy carrier was seen slowing submerging. Another was listing heavily on its side. Still another large craft of unidentified category was rapidly sinking. The surrounding waters were strewn with mangled and twisted pieces of wreckage, mute remains bespeaking the ferocity of the battle and the completeness of the attack by the Imperial Air Units.

With visibility perfect, the I Formation dove upon the enemy. Sub-Lieutenant I swooped upon the crippled carrier, but another had already released its torpedo upon the target, sealing for good the doom of the carrier. A cruiser suffering a direct hit was split in two, and into her gaping side another plane charged in bodily in glorious self-destruction.

Sub-Lieutenant I released his torpedo at another cruiser and climbed to a higher altitude.

Of the reported number of enemy ships, the aircraft carriers were nowhere to be seen, most of the cruisers were demolished, and only X number of destroyers were wildly zigzagging in mad, confused flight, leaving behind snarled bits of wreakage of their companion ships. A low cloud of smoke hung over the scenes of the engagement.

One large-size aircraft carrier, two medium-size aircraft carriers, three cruisers, one large-size warship of unidentified category were the stupendous losses sustained by the United States navy in the Fifth Air Battle off Bougainville. But solemn tribute must be paid to the sacrifice of five Japanese planes which had gone down with the enemy and made possible the complete annihilation of the enemy fleet.

Plans Malaian Olympiad

Domei

IPOH, December 2.—A suggestion for holding an All-Malaian Olympiad was discussed at a dinner given here in honor of visiting Shonan sportsmen.

Replying to a proposal made by S. Rajaratam, secretary of the Perak Sports Federation, G. H. Kist, chairman of the Shonan Association, said that the idea is an excellent one and expressed hope that such an event will be held in the near future.

Electrical Museum Set To Be Opened Here Soon

A scientific museum will be established here for the purpose of rousing greater interest and for dispersing more knowledge of electricity to the general public. The exhibit rooms will be established within the Japan Electric Association building in Marunouchi. The establishment of such a scientific museum was undertaken in view of the all-important role of science in the production of war material and because of the fact that science cannot be disassociated from our daily lives.

The Japan Electric Association, by cutting down the use of electricity in non-vital factories, aims to direct the surplus power thus obtained to effect greater increase in the production of raw materials. Through projects such as the supplying of electricity to the rural districts and other undertakings, the association has been constantly bringing into fullest use the power of electricity in strengthening the nation's fighting strength.

The museum's exhibit rooms will be divided into apparatus, lecture and experimenting sections, where apparatus and books from the very rudiments to the specialized researches will be on display. A daily number of 1,000 to 2,000 visitors and research workers will be accommodated and explanations and lectures delivered by experts. The museum is planned to be opened within this year.

German Defense Repels U.S. Air Raid Over Ruhr

Domei

BERLIN, December 1.—American bomber formations raided the Ruhr district on the afternoon of November 30, German military authorities announced today.

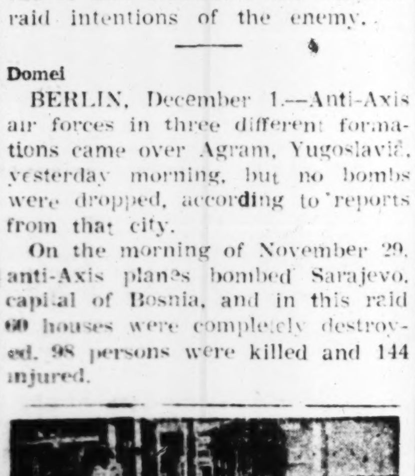
In the ensuing aerial fight, German fighter plane formations shot down a large number of four-engined enemy heavy bombers. The damage and losses in civilian dead and wounded suffered on the German side in this blind bombing were extremely slight.

On the afternoon of the same day, another formation of the American air force raided the German mainland, coming from the direction of Holland. But a powerful German air force unit immediately carried out a fierce attack against the invaders and frustrated the surprise raid intentions of the enemy.

Domei

BERLIN, December 1.—Anti-Axis air forces in three different formations came over Agram, Yugoslavia, yesterday morning, but no bombs were dropped, according to reports from that city.

On the morning of November 29, anti-Axis planes bombed Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia, and in this raid 60 houses were completely destroyed, 98 persons were killed and 144 injured.



TRUNK ROOM

Trunks or Containers of Clothing and other articles are stored in our Trunk Room without being opened and under seal. Air in the room is dried by means of an Adsol Air Dryer, hence it is absolutely free from mould or mildew.
Also we have special Fur Vault with Moth proof equipment.

MITSUBISHI SOKO KAISHA

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT:
Tel.: Nihonbashi (24) 0857, 2145, 3533
1 Edobashi 1-chome, Nihonbashi-ku
Tokyo

ENEMY PARLEY ON RELIEF ENDS

4 Committees Formed At U.S. Meeting To Study Reconstruction

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 1.—The much publicized anti-Axis Relief and Reconstruction Conference held in Atlantic City, New Jersey, finally came to a close last night, according to a report from that city today.

The United States greatly played up this Conference as the golden opportunity to display to the world the so-called unity of the anti-Axis camp, but the termination of the conference discloses nothing more than a bunch of empty promises.

The Conference managed to shuffle through with the appointment of the following four committees to further study relief and reconstruction.

(1) Finance Control Committee:
Chairman—United States.
Vice-Chairman—Union of South Africa and the Refugee Government of Greece.

This Committee is scheduled to meet in Washington on December 23.

(2) Supplies Committee:
Chairman—Canada.
Vice-Chairman — French Committee of National Liberation.

Its first meeting is slated in Washington on December 10.

(3) Australian Area Committee:
Chairman—United States.
Vice-Chairman—Refugee Government of Norway.

(4) East Asia Area Committee:
Chairman—Chungking regime.
Vice-Chairman — Australia and Refugee Government of Holland.

A meeting will probably be held at Chungking.

Burmese Indignant As Image of Buddha Bombed by Raiders

Domei

RANGOON, December 1.—Enemy planes, during one of their frequent blind bombing attacks carried out in broad daylight, dropped bombs on the Golden Bota Aung Pagoda, smashing the sacred image of Buddha and killing a number of worshippers. All Burma is highly indignant over the indiscriminate attack on the beautiful landmark by the enemy aircraft, which, meeting little success in attempted raids on military objectives, selected an easier target.

Enemy Chiefs Hold Meeting

(Continued From Page 1)

slovakia, is reported to be on his way. It is easily observable that America and Britain are anxious to establish some connection between the war in Europe and the war in the Pacific through participation of Premier Stalin in the conference.

Diplomatic circles here, however, believe that America is anxious to distract the attention of the world from the unexpectedly great losses it has sustained in the counter-offensives in the Solomons and the Gilbert Islands areas by propagandizing its success in securing the attendance of Premier Stalin and Chiang Kai-shek.

According to London messages, the British Government is strongly maintaining its European-Front-First policy. The indiscriminate bombing of Berlin is regarded as an embodiment of the policy.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union is under the urgent necessity of demanding immediate formation of a second regular war front on the European continent, because her fighting strength is steadily being exhausted due to the counter-offensive by the German forces. It is highly doubtful that the four nations which stand under different circumstances from one another will attain comprehensive results at the conference other than mere material for propaganda warfare.

Enemy Parley Staged

Domei

LISBON, November 30.—The scene of the Anglo-American farce is shifting from Cairo to Teheran, information from American sources received here indicates.

The propaganda organs of the United States and Britain since about 10 days ago had been circulating the report that a three-Power conference of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union or a four-Power conference with the Chungking regime taking part would shortly be held.

A United Press dispatch received here today said that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill had been in conference at Cairo since a few days ago, while a Reuter telegram from Cairo confirmed the report and said:

"Roosevelt arrived in Cairo several days ago and Chiang Kai-shek and Mrs. Chiang followed him, both parties coming by air. Churchill appeared at the conference venue by sea. They were in conference for some days in strict secrecy. The proceedings of the conference are expected to be published by the end of the week.

"After the Cairo conference Roosevelt, Churchill and Chiang Kai-shek proceeded to Iran and there they are scheduled to confer with Premier Stalin."

No reliable information is as yet available in regard to the proceedings of the Cairo conference, but it is believed that the conference will be divided into two parts, including the Cairo conference already held among the United States, Britain and Chungking, and the Teheran conference to be held with the participation of Premier Stalin, with Chiang Kai-shek left out.

While the Cairo discussions centered upon the East Asian counter-offensive campaign, the Teheran deliberations are expected to revolve about the European war situation with Premier Stalin, master of the situation.

It is not yet certain whether Chiang Kai-shek will take part in the Teheran conference so that it will take the form of a four-Power conference but Premier Stalin is believed to be averse to a formal conversation with Chiang Kai-shek in view of the delicate international situation, although the Anglo-American authorities are showing their undisguised anxiety that the parley should take the form of a four-Power conference.

A Washington dispatch says that the American and British representatives and Chiang Kai-shek will undoubtedly issue a joint declaration to the effect that the three Powers would maintain their common front but it is understood that, just as Premier Stalin will adopt a position all his own in regard to Pacific operations, Chiang Kai-shek will not participate in the discussions regarding the European War. As regards the European War situation, the winter offensive of the Red Army in connection with the second front issue and the question of establishing an Anglo-American-Soviet unified command headquarters in London are quite likely to be taken up.

From the fact that Laurence Steinhardt, United States Ambassador to Turkey saw Roosevelt at Cairo and returned to Ankara a few days ago, it is surmised that the two exchanged views on a diplomatic pressure to be exerted on the Turkish Government and strategic and political operations to be aimed at the Balkans.

BRITISH SUFFER COAL SHORTAGE

Output Getting Low And Crisis Imminent, Says Fuel Minister

Domei

LISBON, December 1.—British Fuel Minister Major Lloyd George commented today as follows on the acute coal shortage faced by Britain, according to London dispatches

"Due to the decrease in coal mine labor, the production of coal has shown a weekly fall of 200,000 tons as compared to the amount mined the previous year. Moreover, Britain has lost 500,000 tons since early July on account of strikes which are still continuing. A grave crisis confronts Britain's war efforts, let alone meeting civilian fuel demands. The Ministry is now expending its utmost efforts to increase production."

Coal Dearth in Australia

As a result of the wholesale requisitioning of all available manpower for the army and war industries, the coal output in Australia is showing signs of dropping appreciably, according to a recent special dispatch to the Nippon Times.

Australia's coal production in pre war years amounted to about 15,000,000 tons a year, of which 10,000,000 tons were mined in New South Wales. Economic observers estimate that this year's output will be below the 13,000,000 mark, for which reason steps are being taken by the authorities to have coal miners exempted from the army and sent back to the mines.

The situation has been further aggravated, however, as a result of numerous strikes in recent months. Prime Minister John Curtin announced in this connection that the reduced output of coal brought about by shortage of manpower and the calling of strikes has had such advance effects that even the foodstuffs production, the war industries and civilian fuel supplies were impaired.

In New South Wales, railway traffic has had to be curtailed due to scarcity of coal supplies.

Census Decline Studied

Domei

LISBON, December 1.—The notable decline in the population of Great Britain has now become a serious problem, and the British Government has appointed a special committee to investigate the birth rate and population tendency, according to London reports.

Play the Drums
In Your Own Orchestra

Get your musical friends together and organize your own orchestra. Add a Ludwig Trap Drum outfit and make your own dance music.
Come in to-day and talk it over.

H. KIDO CO.
Shimoyamate-dori 7-chome, Kobe
Telephone: Motomachi 2883.

Malaians Make Nippongo Second Mother Tongue

Domei

SHONAN, November 30.—Abdul Hamid, Malaian school teacher, declared in the course of an interview that the native inhabitants do not consider the Japanese language as foreign as the English language.

He said that Malaian parents now encourage their children to learn Nippongo as seriously as they study the Arabic language of their religion.

He added that since the advent of the Japanese Administration here two years ago, the study of Japanese has spread very rapidly among the Malaian students. Everywhere—in school, on the field and at home—the Malaian school children converse with one another in Nippongo, making every effort to use the language as much as possible.

He pointed out that although the Chinese students have the advantage in learning Nippongo, as they already know Chinese characters, this doesn't discourage Malaian students, who are as keen and enthusiastic as any other students.

Expressing his opinion that Nippongo will eventually be a second mother tongue to the Malaian people, Mr. Hamid declared that the Malaian students are not only learning the language, but also Japanese songs and one can invariably hear Malaian youths singing these songs while going about their daily tasks.

British Envoy Recalled

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 1.—British Minister to Lebanon Major-General Edward Spears has been recalled on the ground that he disagreed with the British Government on the recent settlement of the Lebanon incident, according to Beirut reports.

U.S. Meat Ration Cut

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 1.—The American Price Control Bureau has announced a cut of 30 per cent in meat rationing for December, according to reports from Washington. As a result the general consumer will have to give up 16 points of his ration ticket for a pound of meat.

TO LET
ASHIYA

Above Hankyu Line, one SPLENDID fine Besso of European style building, built on ground, measuring about 2,000 tsubo, for immediate possession. Rent ¥350 per month.

A few unfurnished houses in and out of Kobe also to let.

Apply To
H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agents & Chartered Accountants.
66, Motomachi-Dori 1-chome, Kobe-ku, Kobe
Tel. Sannomiya 1423 & 1424
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya.

Nippon Times
The Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
Central P.O. Box 144, 352, [illegible]
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 404, [illegible]
5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times [illegible]"
Furikae No. Tokyo [illegible]

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita [illegible]
YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, Kaigan-dori.
Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel.
Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month ¥5.00; six months [illegible] one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, [illegible] one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Hatta Greets Ku

The operation of facsimile telegraph system was inaugurated yesterday between Tokyo and Hsinking. The first message coming through the newly installed system were congratulatory telegrams between the Manchoukuo Minister of Transportation Ku Tzu-heng and the Japanese Minister of Transportation and Communications Yoshiaki Hatta, transmitted at 11 a.m. By 4 p.m. scores of applications had been submitted, presaging the future popularity of the facsimile telegrams.

Satisfaction Guaranteed
and Careful Cleaning and Repair Services.
Lowest Prices, Prompt
We Sell and buy New, Used, Rebuilt Machines. A Large Stock on Hand
Also Japanese Typewriters
NITTO Typewriter Co.
No. 2 Nichome, Yurakucho,
Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

The
Sumitomo Bank
Limited

Head Office: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed .. ¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds 70,100,000

President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI

HOME OFFICES:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto.

OVERSEAS OFFICES:
SHANGHAI & DAIREN

KOBE BRANCH:
Sakaemachi 1-chome
Tel.: SANNOMIYA (3) 41-44

KYOTO BRANCH:
Karasumarudori-Sanjyosagaru
Tel.: HONKYOKU (2) 2111-2115

For All Suppurative Diseases!

ALBASIL
»Yamanouchi«

Di Sulfanilamide

This is a specific chemotherapeutic agent which exerts a remarkably rapid action in all suppurative diseases, and now enjoys firm confidence among the medical world owing to its pure quality and excellent therapeutic effects.

Especially Good For:
Otitis Media, Tonsillitis, Angina, Influenza, Septicaemia, Erysipelas, Carbuncle, Furuncle, Suppurative Wounds, Puerperal Fever, Etc.

Packages: 20, 50, 100 Tablets

Manufacturers & Exporters:
YAMANOUCHI SEIYAKU K.K.
Tokyo, Osaka, Taihoku, Shanghai.
Canton, Hongkong, Peking, Hoten

Publisher and Printer .... SHOICHI KAWAMURA
Office: .... 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

"The Longer the War,
The Stronger the Common Prosperity Region"

DAI NIPPON BOSEKI
KABUSHIKI KAISHA
(The Japan Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.)

Established: 1889

HEAD OFFICE:
30, 2-chome, Azuchimachi, Higashi-ku, Osaka, Nippon

Manufacturers of
All Kinds of COTTON YARN, COTTON PIECE GOODS, FUJI SILK, SPUN SILK, STAPLE FIBER and STAPLE FIBER GOODS, RAYON CLOTH, WOOLEN YARN & TEXTILES, Etc.